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The Quest of Quivira.

Francisco Coronado rode forth with all his train,
Eight hundred savage bowmen, 300 spears of Spain,
To seek the rumored glory that pathless deserts hold—
The city of Quivira, whose walls are rich with gold.

Oh, gay they rode with plume on crest and gilded spur at heel,
With gonfalon of Aragon and banner of Castile!
While high emprise and joyous youth, twin marshals of the throng,
Awoke Sonora's mountain peaks, with trumpet-note and song.

Beside that brilliant army, beloved of serf and lord,
There walked as brave a soldier as ever smote with sword,
Though naught of knightly harness his russet gown revealed—
The cross he bore as weapon, the missal was his shield.

But rugged oaths were changed to prayers, and angry hearts grew tame,
And fainting spirits waxed in faith where Fray Padilla came;
And brawny spearmen bowed their heads to kiss the helpful hand
Of him who spake the simple truth that brave men understand.

What pen may paint their daring—those doughty cavaliers!
The cities of the Zuni were humbled by their spears.
Wild Arizona's barrens grew pallid in the glow
Of blades that won Granada and conquered Mexico.

They fared by lofty Acoma; their rally-call was blown
Where Colorado rushes down through God-hewn walls of stone;
Still, north and east, where deserts spread and treeless prairies rolled,
A fairy city lured them on with pinnacles of gold.

Through all their weary marches toward that flitting goal
They turned to Fray Padilla for aid of heart and soul.
He bound the wounds that lance-thrust and flinty arrow made;
He cheered the sick and failing; above the dead he prayed.

Two thousand miles of hardship behind their banners lay,
And sadly fever, drouth and toil had lessened their array,
When came a message fraught with hope to all the steadfast band;
"Good tidings from the northward, friends! Quivira lies at hand!"

How joyously they spurred them! How sadly drew the rein!
There shone no golden palace, there blazed no jeweled fane.
Rude tents of hide of bison, dog-guarded, met their view—
A squalid Indian village; the lodges of the Sioux!

Then Coronado bowed his head. He spake unto his men:
"Our quest is vain, true hearts of Spain! Now ride we home again.
And would to God that I might give that phantom city's pride
In ransom for the gallant souls that here have sunk and died!

Back, back to Compostela the wayworn handful bore;
But sturdy Fray Padilla took up the quest once more.
His soul still longed for conquest, though not by lance and sword;
He burned to show the heathen the pathway to the Lord.

Again he trudged the flinty hills and dazzling desert sands,
And few were they who walked with him, and weaponless their hands—
But the trusty man-at-arms, Docampo, rode him near
Like Great Heart, guarding Christian's way through wastes of doubt and fear.

Where still in silken harvests the prairie lilies toss,
Among the dark Quiviras Padilla reared his cross.
Within its sacred shadow the warriors of the Kaw
In wonder heard the gospel of love and peace and law.

They gloried in their brown-robed priest; and oft in twilight's gold
The warriors grouped, a silent ring, to hear the tale he told,
While round the gentleman-at-arms their lithe-limbed children played
And shot their arrows at his shield and rode his guarded blade.

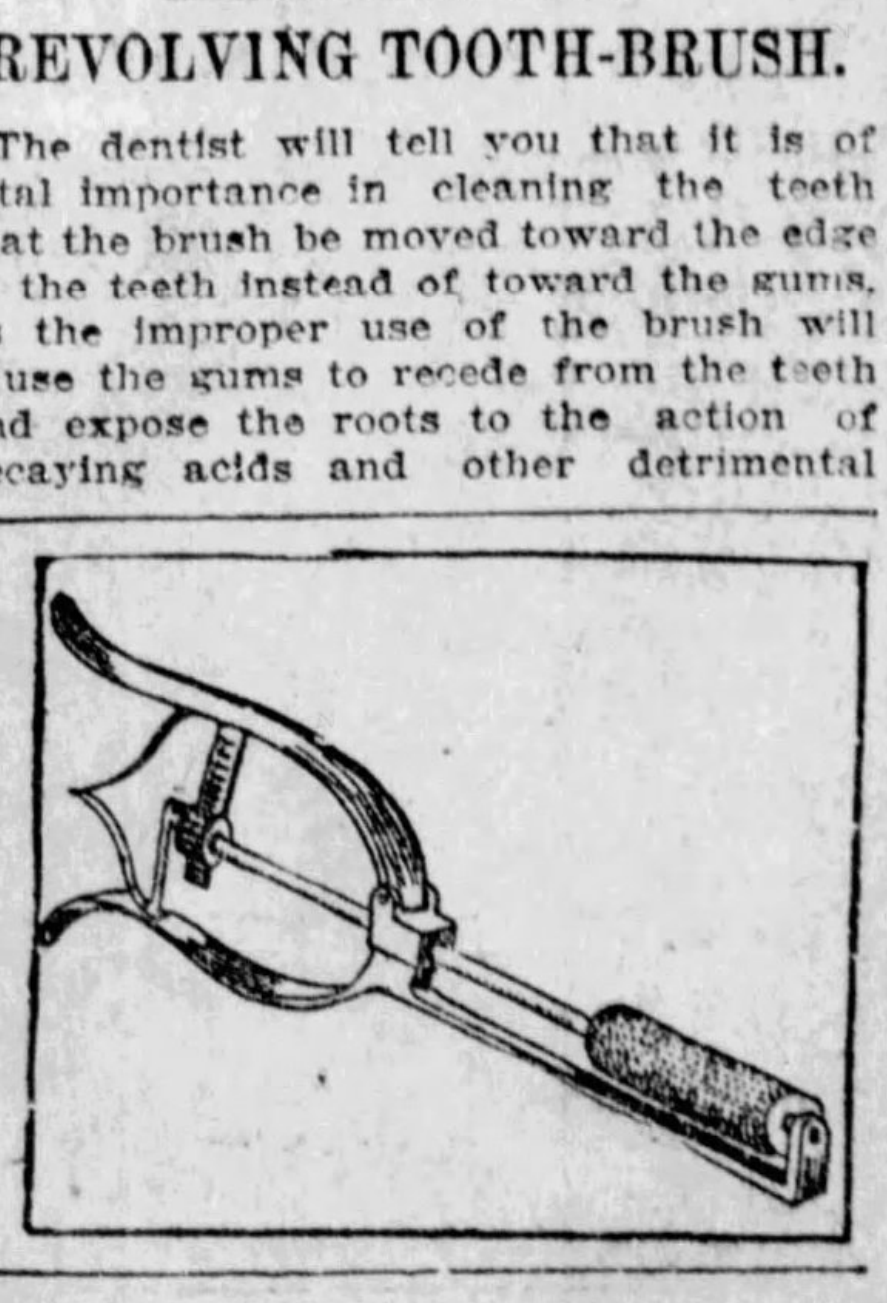
When thrice the silver crescent had filled its curving shell,
The friar rose at dawning and spake his flock farewell;
"—And if your brothers northward be cruel, as ye say,
My master bids me seek them—and dare I answer 'Nay'?"

Again he strode the path of thorns; but ere the evening star
A savage cohort swept the plain in paint and plumes of war.
Then Fray Padilla spake to them whose hearts were most his own;
"My children, bear the tidings home—let me die here alone."

He knelt upon the prairie, begirt by yelling Sioux—
"Forgive them, oh, my Father! they know not what they do!"
The twangling bow-strings answered, before his eyes, unrolled
The city of Quivira, whose streets are paved with gold.

REVOLVING TOOTH-BRUSH.

The dentist will tell you that it is of vital importance in cleaning the teeth that the brush be moved toward the edge of the teeth instead of toward the gums, as the improper use of the brush will cause the gums to recede from the teeth and expose the roots to the action of decaying acids and other detrimental matter. The new brush shown in the accompanying drawing has been designed with a view to meeting this demand for movement in a single direction, having a mechanism which prevents backward rotation when the handles are relaxed for giving a fresh impetus to the brush. As will be seen, the handle is designed to contract in the hand, and is expanded again by the V-shaped spring at the ends. The shaft which carries the circular brush has a toothed wheel at the opposite end, and a reversible rack bar is attached to the upper handle to rotate the shaft as the handles are contracted. This rack bar can be shifted to either side of the shaft to move the brush in opposite directions, and as a rachet is located inside the gear wheel to transmit the motion to the shaft the latter remains motionless while the rack bar is moving backward. With a little practice the operator can produce a rapid rotation of the bristles in the proper direction on either side of the face, cleaning the teeth much more rapidly and effectively than with the old style brush.



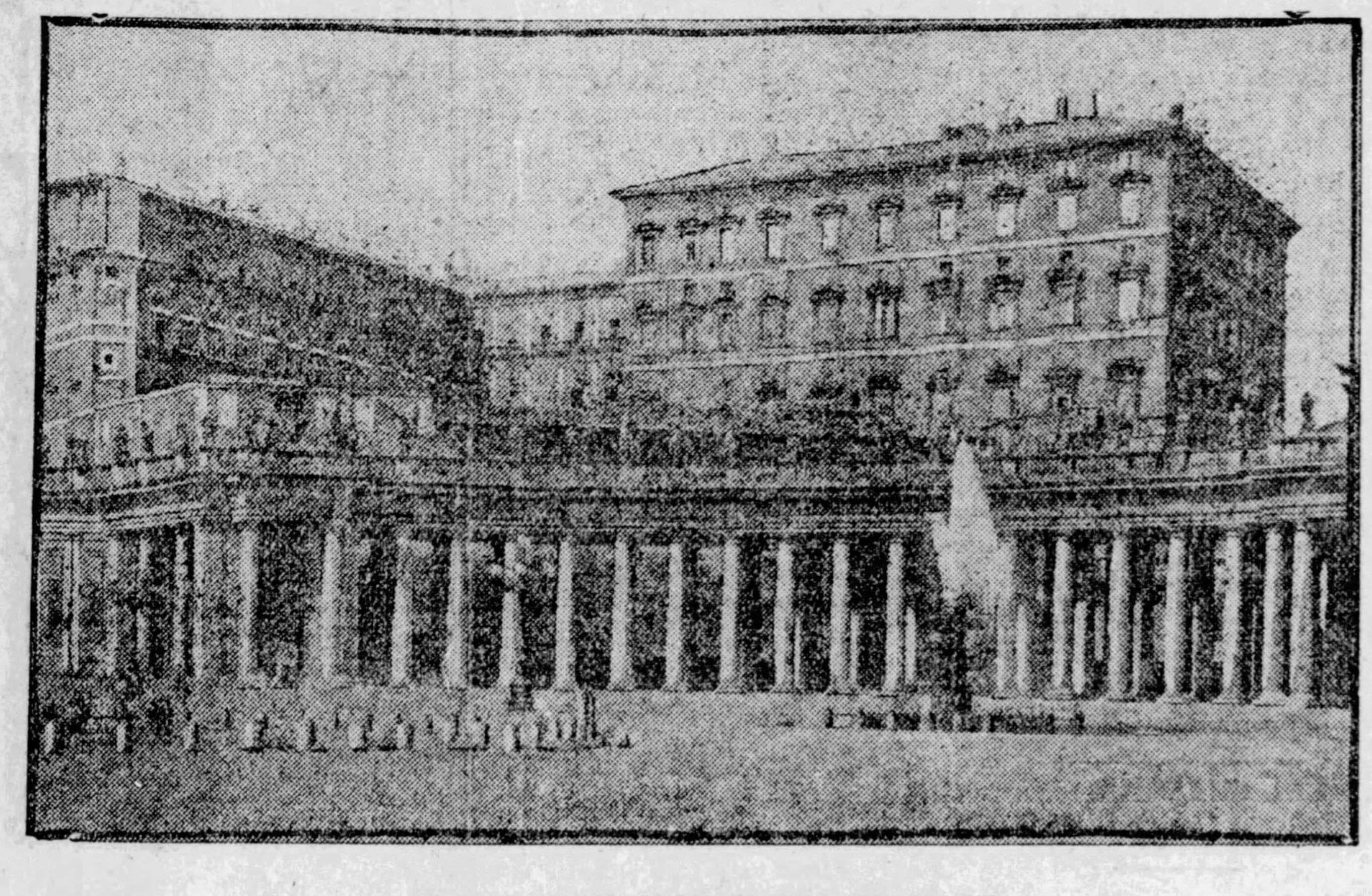
A Game of Balls.

New York Sun.

Hewitt—Who won the ball game this afternoon?

Jewitt—Gruet; he drank ten to my nine.

The Palace of the Popes.



THE VATICAN, FROM ST. PETER'S PIAZZA.

If you were asked "which is the largest structure in Rome, the Eternal City, the seat of the Popedom and the capital of Italy," what would be your answer? Nine persons out of ten would reply: "The Coliseum," and the tenth would say, "The church of St. Peter."

Well, none of them would reply correctly. You can place the Coliseum on the ground area of St. Peter's, and still have considerable space. And it would take all of St. Peter's, and more than half as much again, to fill the ground area covered by the Vatican, the palace of the Pope.

Why is it called the Vatican? For the answer we must go back to pagan Rome. The river Tiber takes a winding course, whose general direction is from east to west, through the Eternal City. The famed seven hills of ancient Rome are all on the left or southern bank of the Tiber. On the right bank are the Vatican and the Janiculan hills. The former, now the extreme northwest of the city, is the bluff forming the second river bottom, and between it and the Tiber was originally a plain, called the Campus Vaticanus, beyond which rose a plateau called the Vatican hill or mount. On this the vates, or augurs, of ancient Rome, made their forecasts from the victims sacrificed.

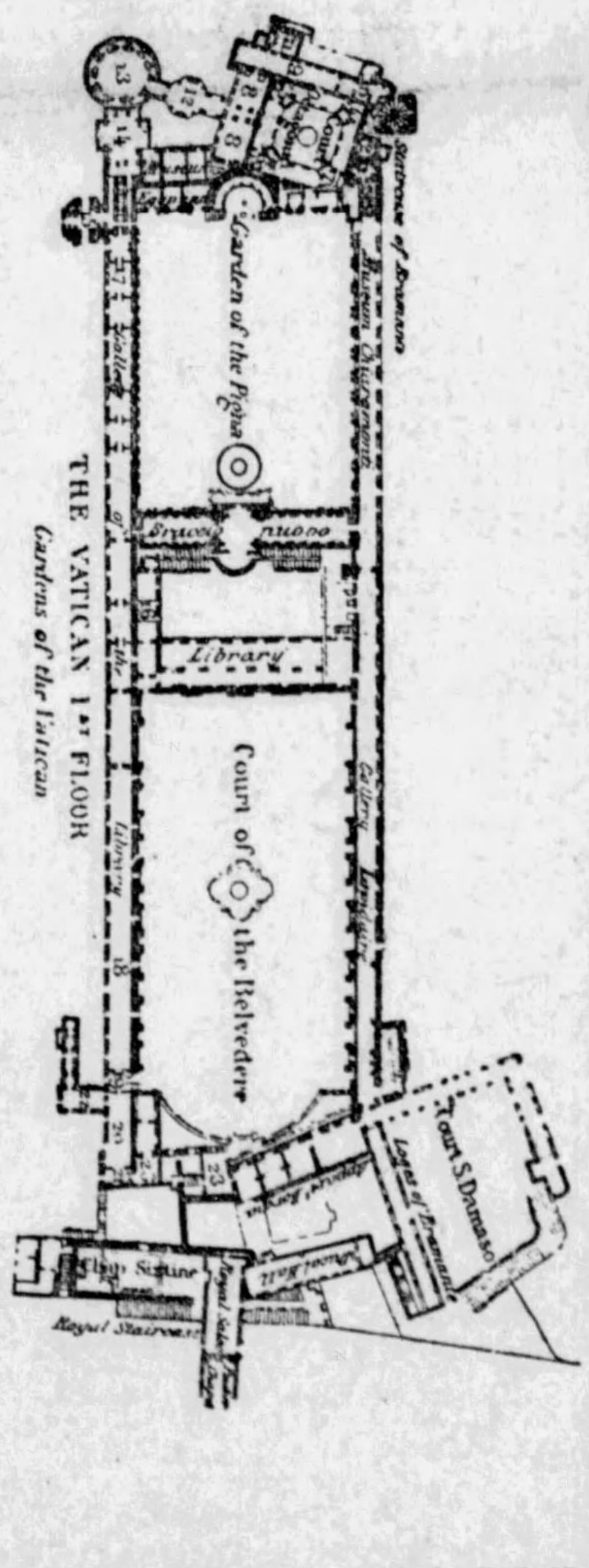
It was here that the Emperor Caligula had his suburban gardens; it was here that the tyrant Nero built a circus or amphitheatre in which hundreds of Christians were put to the most frightful deaths—probably on the plain between the hill and the river, and it was here, according to the legends of the Roman Catholic church, not far from his reputed tomb in the church named for him, that St. Peter suffered death by crucifixion. Because of the latter legend, in the year A. D. 90, an oratory—that is, a prayer place—was erected, to indicate the place of St. Peter's burial. Constantine the Great erected a basilica on this spot. About A. D. 1503, the present structure of St. Peter's was begun, and the magnificent building we now see is the result of three centuries of accretion.

The church of St. Peter's stands east and west, its front to the east. Just north of it, and immediately adjacent, is the Vatican, to the west of which lie the famed Vatican Gardens, a beautiful park appertaining to the pontifical residence. The Vatican itself is a structure which is the result of centuries of additions, destructions and rebuildings. St. Peter is claimed by the Roman Catholics to be the firsh bishop of Rome—that is, the first Pope. It was natural that an abode of the bishops, or Popes, who claimed their authority in churchly descent from St. Peter, should be adjacent to the church of his martyrdom and sepulture. Unfortunately, the history of the origin is lost. The probability is that a bishop's house was first built next the ancient basilica of St. Peter's by Pope Symmachus, about A. D. 500. From thi original building extensions were made for various churchly purposes. These were cardinals' apartments, a dwelling for church dignitaries who made pilgrimages to Rome, and so on.

From the peculiar conformation of the surface, it is impossible to give a picture of the Vatican as a whole. The church of St. Peter lies practically east and west, its front to the east. The large three-column picture above, from a photograph, shows the end of the huge, sprawling structure of the Vatican. It is built of yellowish colored stone, and its architecture gives no evidence of the vast treasures of art within its walls. It is 1,200 feet long and 1,000 broad, in general terms.

In front of St. Peter's is a vast court, called in Italian the Piazzi di San Pietro. The eastern opening of the piazza, looking from the front of the church, is occupied by two immense colonnades, which inclose a space 787 feet in diameter. A portion of the northern half of this colonnade is shown in the picture. The reader will please understand that the small portion of the Vatican shown therein is the southern end and entrance to the vast aggregation of buildings which comprise the structure. The upper stories prominent in the cut are the private apartments of the Pope, which form a very insignificant portion of the entire building.

The plan shown in the second cut is that of the ground floor of the Vatican. It may be the better understood from the fact that the lower end is that which joins the colonnade shown in the larger picture, and that it is placed at right angles with the axis of St. Peter's. The peculiarity of the excessive length, as compared with its breadth, arises from this fact: That the original palace of the Pope was that adjoining the colonnade, shown in the bottom of the cut. At the uper end was a summer house called the Belvedere—a word which means "beautiful view." The whole structure is on a sloping hillside. The lower portion in the above is on the plain upon which St. Peter's is built. The upper end is on top of the hill. Originally the two structures were entirely eparate. Later they were connected by two long galleries forming the sides of the structure. The one to the north is the Gallery of the Library; that on the south is divided into the Gallery of Inscriptions and the Chiaramonti Museum.



GROUND FLOOR OF THE VATICAN.

Later, the vast court thus inclosed was again divided by structures crossing it from north to south. The first of these was also devoted to the library, and the second is called the Braccio Nuovo, or "new arm"—that is new branch. There are two courts inclosed in the structure. In the one, the Garden of the Pigna, stands the column of Aurelian; the southern is called the court of the Belveder.

As has been said, St. Peter's and the Vatican stood outside the walls of ancient Rome, and hence at the mercy of any foes who chose to attack it. Pope Leo IV. built a wall encircling this region beyond the Tiber, which has ever since had the name of the "Leonine City." It encircles those two structures, the pontifical gardens, and reaches the river at the Castle of St. Angelo, which is the modern name for the tomb of the Emperor Hadrian.

But the value of the Vatican lies in the fact that it is a museum of ancient, medieval and modern art. In its 5,000 subdivisions, which embrace rooms, guard-rooms, saloons, galleries, museums, library, 20 courts, eight grand stairways and 200 smaller ones. It embodies the most complete collection of sculptures in existence, and a collection of oil paintings, which, though small in numbers, embraces the world's masterpieces.

Th entrance is through the colonnade shown in the large cut, up the vast royal staircase, past the equestrian statue of Constantine the Great, to the Sistine chapel. This was named for Pope Sixtus IV., who built it in 1472. It is 134 feet by 44. The frescoes are superb, principally taken from Old Testament subjects, except Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" opposite the entrance, a fresco 60 feet high by 30 feet wide. From this we pass to the Sala Regia, or Hall of Kings, into the Ducal Hall, which conducts us into the Court of St. Damasus (in Italian, Damaso), surrounded by the Loggie di Bramanti, or the galleries of Bramante. The two long galleries connecting this portion of the Vatican with the northern structure have already been referred to. In the latter structure, as numbered in the small engraving, No. 8 is the saloon of animals, No. 2 the gallery of animals, No. 12 the room of the muses, and No. 15 the saloon of the Biga—devoted to an antique sculpture of a two-horse chariot with its horses. All these are overflowing with antiques of the highest artistic value.

On the second floor, over the Borgia apartments, are the stanze (chambers) of Raphael, whose walls are adorned with his works; and all the remainder is packed with historical works of the highest value.

The Vatican is in fact a history in store of the rise, the development and the fall of the Roman Catholic church as a temporal power. Three hundred years after its founding the pontiff of the church crowned the emperor of the known world—Charlemange. One thousand years later, Napoleon the Great demanded and enforced the same office from his lineal successor. Today, on the Quirinal, the King of Italy rules, and the temporal power of the Pope is a matter of history.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

GAUZY AFFAIRS.

"I've sworn off wearing open-work hosiery," stated the fair damsel.

"Mercy!" cried her friend. "What a sacrifice!"

"I know it is; but I hung a pair of them on the Christmas tree and all my presents slipped through the holes."

CHANGING THE DIET.

Cannibal Chief—Wasn't that last missionary you sent us a writer of books?

Agent—Yes.

Cannibal Chief—And the one before was formerly an editor?

Agent—That is correct.

Cannibal Chief—Well, I wish you'd send us a football player next. The medicine man says we're having too much brain food.

AFTER THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

First Ostrich—No, I'm not very well; my stomach is bothering me.

Second Ostrich—Perhaps you've been eating something digestible.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Caractacus, on being led a prisoner before Caesar, refused to plead for his life.

"My lawyer," he insisted, "advises me to say nothing."

On second thought, however, he decided to stand for a poison trial, knowing that this would prolong his existence indefinitely. Hereupon Caesar, despairing, set him free.

HER REASON.

Mrs. Gunbusta—Why do you say we ought to move out of our flat for Christmas?

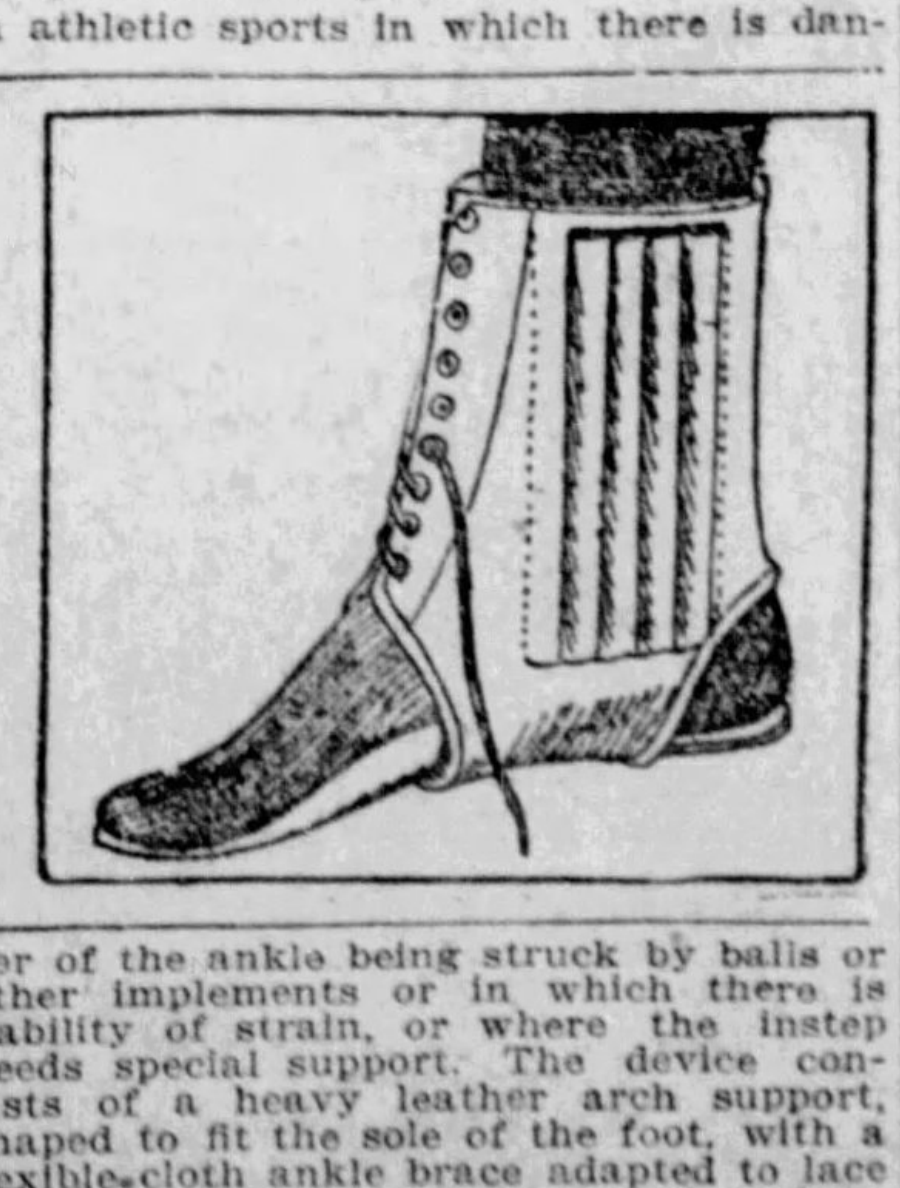
Miss Gunbusta—Because I just hate folding pesents.

Smart Footwear.

Shoes and slippers, with straps across the instep and around the ankle, made of fine kid, embroidered in jet, are very smart.

ANKLE-PROTECTOR AND ARCH SUPPORT

With the great attention paid to athletic sports by the people of this country the manufacture of appliances for protecting various portions of the body from injury and for strengthening weak muscles has come to be an important industry. The device pictured below has been designed for the protection of the ankle in athletic sports in which there is danger of the ankle being struck by balls or other implements or in which there is liability of strain, or where the instep needs special support. The device consists of a heavy leather arch support, shaped to fit the sole of the foot, with a flexible cloth ankle brace adapted to lace up in front and having vertical pockets arranged in either side to extend above and below the enlarged portion of the ankle. In these pockets are inserted strips of whalebone or other flexible material, which bind and protect the bones without causing friction or abrasion; and at the same time are adapted by their flexibility to permit full mobility of the ankle. The arch support also prevents the tendency of the foot to flatten as the weight is placed upon it, and it is claimed that the combination of the two members will strengthen and protect the weak parts of the foot without in any way hampering its free movement.



Royalty Has Legs.

When King Alphonso went for a canter with his favorite sister, the Infanta Maria Therese, the other morning, the saddle-straps of her royal highness' horse became loose and she was about to fall, when the young king caught her in his arms and held her until attendants relieved him of his burden. In getting her foot out of the stirrup the princess had doffed her boot, which fact was mentioned by a courtier in his report to the duke of Sotomayor, chief of the palace.

"Sir," thundered the duke, "what's this about 'boot'—don't you know that the ladies of the royal family of Spain have no legs?"

The offending courtier was sentenced to three days' arrest in his own apartments, but the king pardoned him at once.

"I wish this absurd fiction shelved now and for all time," he said to the duke. "There isn't a man, woman or child in Madrid who has not seen my sister's legs, for it's only a few years since she was put into long dresses."—Chicago Tribune.

The Whole Family.

A woman who was attracted by the bright face of a little colored boy who served as "Buttons" in a southern boarding house, stopped one day in the hall to have a few words with him.

"How old are you, Pomp?" she asked.

"I's jes' precedin' my teens, missy," he answered, promptly.

"And have you brothers and sisters?" continued his questioner.

"Habn't got a brudder nor a sister nor a fader nor a mudder," said the little darky, solemnly, "I'm all dere is ob us, missy."—Youth's Companion.

RAILROAD TO THE ARCTIC

Swedish Concern Penetrates to the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Americans can no longer claim the distinction of being the pioneers of railway enterprises that penetrate the trackless wastes of the world, says the Chicago Chronicle. A Swedish company has surpassed the railway builders of all of the rest of the world by constructing a line that reaches farther north than the whistle of the locomotive has been ever heard before. Some writers who speak of the White Pass & Yukon road, which runs from Skagway, Alaska, to White Horse, generally refer to it as the most northern railroad in the world. The Wild Goose road, which maintains a precarious existence throughout its entire five miles, inland from Cape Nome, being quite devoid of ballast or grading, frozen solid during the long winter months and thawed to death during the summer is also referred to as the northernmost bit of track in existence. But there is a regular railroad in regular operation, quite well ordered in construction and equipment, which lands passengers, freight and mail many miles nearer the North pole than do either the White Pass & Yukon or the Wild Goose lines, both of which terminate well south of the Arctic circle.

At the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, in Northern Sweden, is the port of Lulea, a town of almost 5,000 inhabitants, distinguished as the southern terminus of a railroad which runs to a point 52 miles inside of the Arctic circle. Nome is almost two hundred miles south of this: White Horse over 450 miles. This Swedish railroad is a well kept, well built line of the standard Swedish gauge, which is the same as our own, and it carries iron ore to the gulf from the mines at Malmberget, in Swedish Lapland.

From Lulea to Malmberget the distance by rail is about 160 miles, the line running slightly west of north through a country very sparsely inhabited, with almost continuous woods of light green, stunted evergreen trees, with their limbs slanting down instead of upward, because of the long burden of snow they bear. Malmberget is far enough north so that it has the midnight sun in June, and even in August the sun just barely dips under the hills at 11 p. m., and then the crimson sunset travels through a short eclipse and becomes sunrise in the east at 2 in the morning, without losing a trace of its beauty in between.

There are two through trains daily in each direction between Lunea and the northern termini at Gellivare and Malmberget, and the running time is not far from seven hours, including stops. The trains are made up of second and third-class cars, the second-class being quite clean and comfortable and very exclusive, since travel as luxurious as this is seldom indulged in Swedish Lapland. Besides the through traffic there is some little local business between Lulea and the farming towns along the line, 30 or 40 miles north. The country all along is pretty and green, and it is hard to realize in the summer time that the same parallel in which Malmberget is located, continued east and west, leaves Iceland and the Klondike in the southward and cuts across the White sea 195 miles north of Archangel.

PRINCE CUPID.

Prince Cupid, who will represent our fellow citizens of Hawaii in the Fifty-eighth congress, is a full blooded Hawaiian and a prince of the blood royal. At the recent general election Prince Kalanianaole, or Prince Cupid, as he is generally called, had no trouble in defeating Robert W. Wilcox, the present delegate.

Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole can trace his lineage through many kings and queens for a thousand years. He is a great-grandson of Kaumualii, the great king of Hawaii whom Vancouver described as the most able man of the Hawaiian race and the peer in intellect of any monarch of Europe.

JONAH K. KALANIANAOLE

Prince Cupid is the son of Piihoi and nephew of the late dowager Queen Kapiolani, whose wealth he inherited. Had the islands remained a kingdom he would have eventually become their ruler, with the title of Kalakaua VII.

The prince is a graduate of San Mateo college, California, and studied for several years in the Royal Agricultural college of England, which he left because of ill health. He has traveled all over the world and was in South Africa during the Boer war.

Prince Cupid is a fine looking Hawaiian, though not as tall as many of his race. During his stay in South Africa he became an intimate friend and great admirer of the late Cecil Rhodes. He is credited with honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to serve his people.

He is married, his wife being an especially handsome Hawaiian woman of fine education and great grace of manner.

Last and Best.

London Answers.

They were two wretches of men, who met in the seclusion of their club.

"What are the three quickest modes of communication?" queried one.

"Telegraph, telephone and cablegram."

"No; wrong in the last one."

"Well, what are they?"

"Telegraph, telephone and—tell a woman."

Safe.

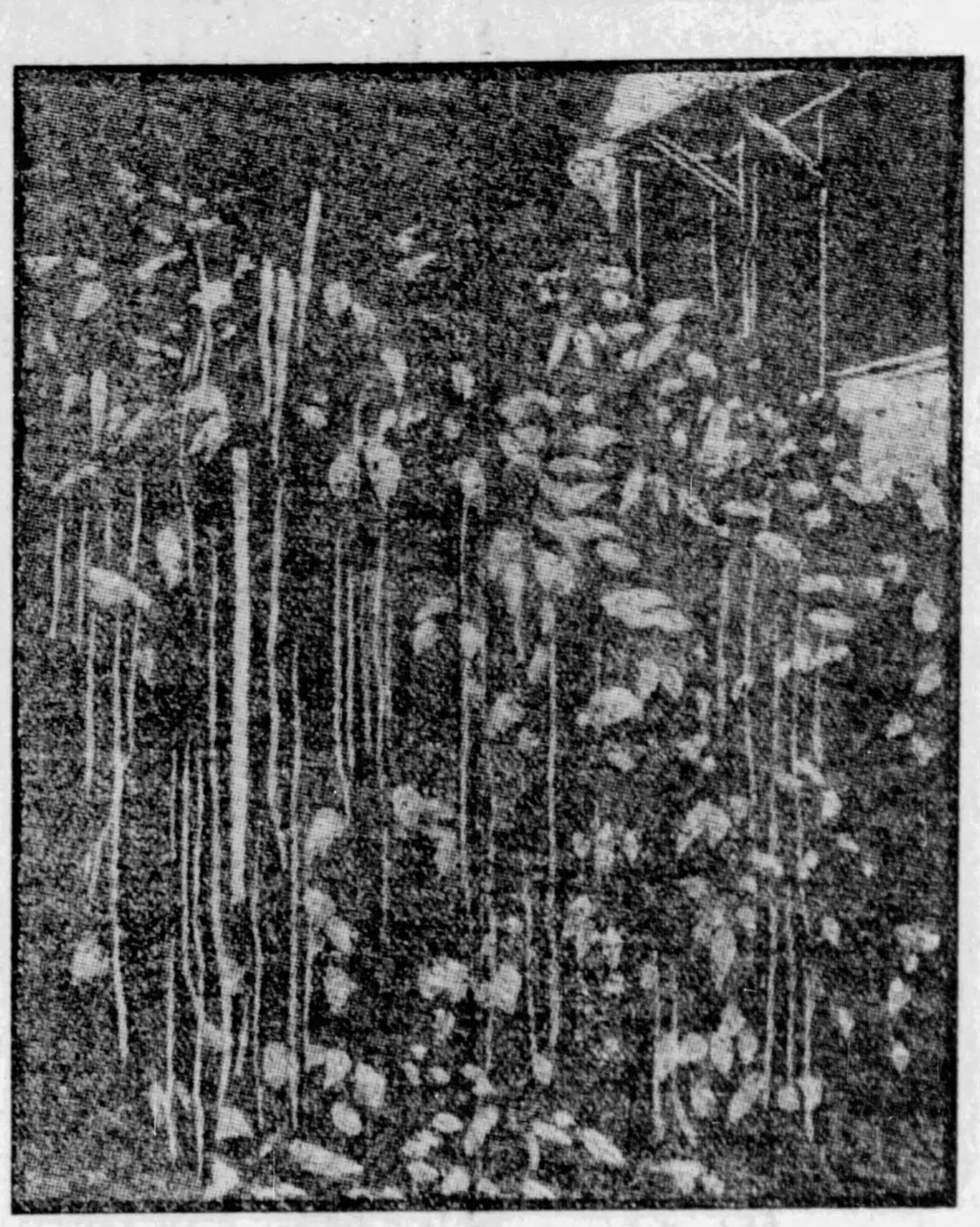
New York Sun.

Gerald—Give me a kiss.

Geraldine—But there are microbes in kisses.

Gerald—Never mind, they won't tell.

CHINESE STRING BEANS ONE YARD LONG



In the gardens of Charles Richardson, Pasadena, Cal., are some remarkable string beans that are attracting the attention of Southern California horticulturists, because of their unprecedented size. A trellis of considerable length and ten feet in height is densely covered with the graceful vines, from which beans hang in heavy masses—wonderful beans they are, too, varying from 30 to 40 inches in length and are one-half inch in width.

The seeds of these vegetables were given to Mr. Richardson two years ago. He neglected to plant them at the time, but carelessly stored them away in an obscure corner, where they remained till last spring, when they were resurrected and planted in a well spaded trench. In due time they came up, at first seeming weak and unpromising, but finally they began to grow as if the very "old scratch" was after them. The vines fairly leaped up the trellis, and if the wire had continued their dizzy flight might have never ceased. The leaves, which at first were small and crinkled, broadened and lengthened. Blossoms came, and eventually beans hung from the mother plant like decorative fringes on green petticoats. The leaves are in clusters of three, each being about six inches long and three wide. The habits of the blossoms are peculiar, for they appear with the morning sunlight and disappear at sunset, dropping from their stem and leaving an infantile bean on the pedestal they occupied. These flowers are much like sweet pea blooms, and emit a delicate fragrance from their pale lavender petals. This species of bean is indigenous to China, and as it has been impossible to obtain the correct botanical name, Mr. Richardson has christened them "yard beans," which seems a most appropriate designation. In the center of the protograph can be seen a yard rule, which was tied to one of the beans, that their great length might be better illustrated.

These beans make a delightful table delicacy when cut and stewed with cream and butter and are bound to become popular with epicures as well as with producers of fancy vegetables.

SHERLOCK HOLMES, JR.

Sherlock Holmes, jr., clutched his companion's arm and said:

"Do you see that man?"

"Yes. You mean the one with the mustache and goatee, don't you?"

"The same. He was awake all last night with the toothache. His wife wanted to put the hot water bottle on his cheek, but he woudn't have it, and she made him promise to have the thing pulled today. His toothache isn't aching now, though."

"Then he is a friend of yours, is he? Why don't you introduce me?"

"A friend of mine? No. I never saw him until I called your attention to him a moment ago."

The great amateur detective's companion shied away like a married woman who sees Wu-Ting-Fang coming to ask questions, and said:

"Sherlock, there's no use talking, I've got to quit associating with you. This uncanny way you have of finding out all about people who are strangers to you is making me nervous. I'm afraid of you. How do you know this man had the toothache last night?"

"Look at his eyes. They are all red. They are the eyes of a man who has been robbed of sleep."

"Yes, I can see that his eyes are red, but perhaps he is a victim of hay fever or something of that kind."

"No. If you could make deductions you would know better. Look again. You will see a dentists's sign in a window across a street there."

"Yes: I see it."

"I noticed that he gave a sudden start when he happened to see that sign, and half stopped, as if he thought of going over. Then he put a hand up to his cheek, assumed a cheerful look and hurried on. So you see his tooth has quit aching."

"But how do you know he didn't have a hot water bottle against his cheek last night?"

"Because he has just had a shave. A man never gets shaved the next morning after letting his cheek rest upon a hot water bottle. Of course, his wife wanted him to let her add to his misery by boiling his face, because that's always a woman's way in such a case of being kind."

"Perhaps. But I think you have left one point unexplained. How do you know the man has a wife?"

"Oh, but you're dull! You're about the poorest deductor I ever saw. Didn't you notice that he was wearing a hair watch chain? Who but a man with a strong, good wife whose hair composed it would wear one of those things in this enlightened age?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Willie's Idea of Israelites.

The Sunday school teacher is treated to some original opinions once in awhile. An instructor in one of the schools connected with a Protestant church in this borough was telling her class of small boys about the Israelites a couple of weeks ago. One little chap announced that he didn't like the Israelites.

"Why, Willie?" asked the teacher.

"Well, you see, Miss N.," he answered, "they put Christ to death. But then they wouldn't have done it," he added, after a slight pause, "if He hadn't changed His religion."

"What do you mean?" was the astonished inquiry of the teacher.

"Well, you see, Christ was a Jew and when he turned Catholic the Jews put Him to death."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Up to Expectations.

"Your father was disappointed in your monthly report of course," said the school teacher.

"No, ma'am," replied the dull scholar.

"No? You don't mean to tell me he was satisfied with it?"

"No, ma'am, but he said he hadn't expected to be satisfied with it."—Philadelphia Press.

Economy.

Fudge—Yes, Spinks has a splendid system of economy.

Judge—How so?

"He goes to work and lays aside money for something he doesn't need."

"No economy in that!"

"Isn't there? Well, by the time he has the money saved he always finds out he doesn't want the thing—and then the money's saved."—Baltimore Herald.

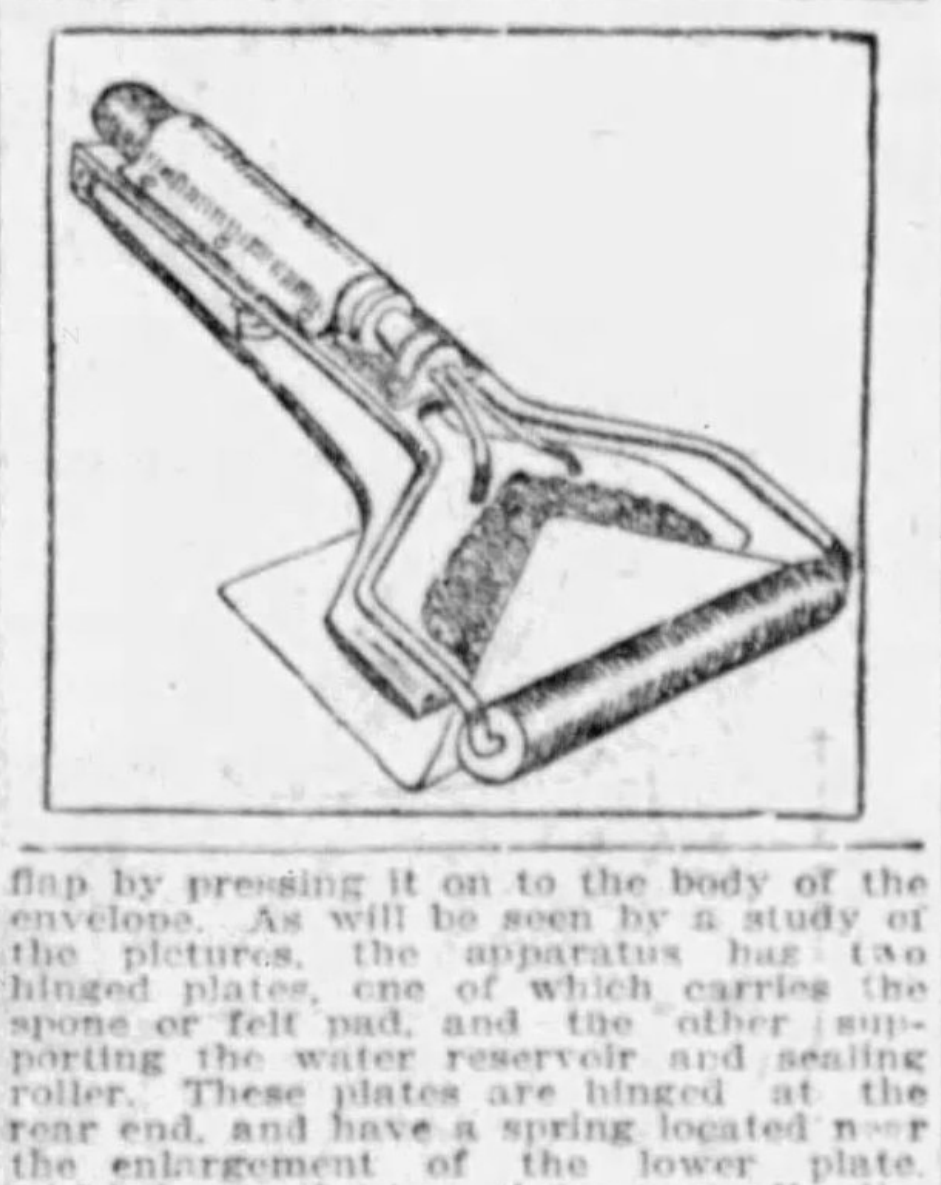
Facts in the Case.

Mrs. Waggs—I understand that drinking is one of your husband's failings.

Mrs. Jaggs—You have been misinformed. It is his most pronounced success.—Chicago News.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S INVENTION

In the accompanying picture is shown the idea of an Englishman for solving the problem of moistening and sealing envelopes rapidly, the device comprising a reservoir for the water, a pad to transmit the moisture to the gummed flap of the envelope and a roller for sealing the flap by pressing it on to the body of the envelope. As will be seen by a study of the pictures, the apparatus has two hinged plates, one of which carries the sponge or felt pad, and the other supporting the water reservoir and sealing roller. These plates are hinged at the rear end, and have a spring located near the enlargement of the lower plate, which keeps the two plates normally distended and the reservoir tilted sufficiently to prevent flow of the water to the pad except when the device is in actual use. In practice the envelope is laid on the desk, face down, with the fingers of the left hand beneath the flap; then the lower plate of the sealer is laid on the envelope in about the position shown, and the flap is folded over on the moistening pad. As soon as this is done the two plates are gripped together in the hand, depressing the roller on the flap, and the sealer is withdrawn with a quick backward pull, passing the roller across the now closed flap to finish the operation.



Mixed Quartet.

Miss Mary Mannering owns a bulldog. Miss Blanche Bates owns a Boston terrier. Both actresses are at present appearing in New York, the former in The Stubbornness of Geraldine, the latter in The Darling of the Gods. Last week they were strolling along Broadway, in opposite directions. And they met. So did the dogs.

"Howdo!" said Miss Mannering, warmly.

"I am delighted to see you," was the response.

The dogs seemed just as pleased. In a twikling they were tightly embraced, trying to bite souvenirs from each other's bodies.

Both stars shrieked and said harsh things, each about the other's dog. The crowd yelled approval and the dogs tightened holds. A policeman saved one animal, or maybe both, from certain destruction.

"I never thought there was so much fierceness in my poor Geraldine," moaned Miss Mannering, as she mopped a wound on her dog's head with her handkerchief.

"Yo-San can't walk," Miss Bates groaned, and she lifted the pup into a hansom and set off post haste for a veterinary.

Good Reason.

Philadelphia Press.

Tommy—Why, I'm glad Christmas don't come in the summer time.

Mother—Why?

Tommy—'Cause in the summer time I wear such little short stockings.

The Problem.

Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—They say coaling at sea is a great problem, John.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Coaling anywhere now, dear, seems to be a problem.

She Was Disappointed.

Mamma — You don't seem so buoyant since Hary called. Did anything pass between you?

Maud—No; not even a kiss.—Chicago News.

END OF A USELESS MINT

Rest of Country Wins Against New Orleans.

The compromise reached by the appropriations committee of the House regarding the New Orleans mint is a victory for the rest of the country against New Orleans: the conditions surrounding it show the inertia of Congress, under a system by which each man looks out primarily for his own district, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript. For sixty years the New Orleans mint has been relatively useless. Its abolition has been steadily recommended for the last eight or ten years by the director of the mint, and perhaps for a much longer period. Henry Clay said in 1842: "Among other items there are several useless mints which only operate to waste the public money. A friend occupied in investigating this subject has told me that the mint at New Orleans has already cost the country a half a million dollars for getting ready to coin bullion not yet dug out of the mine."

This quotation was revived by Mr. Hemenway, of the appropriations committee, and presented in his recent speech against the continuance of the mint. The appropriations committee has also made some attempt to abolish the assay offices, most of which are a distinct waste of public money, but they are so well distributed that the friends of the officers in each one readily combine to defeat any such proposal.

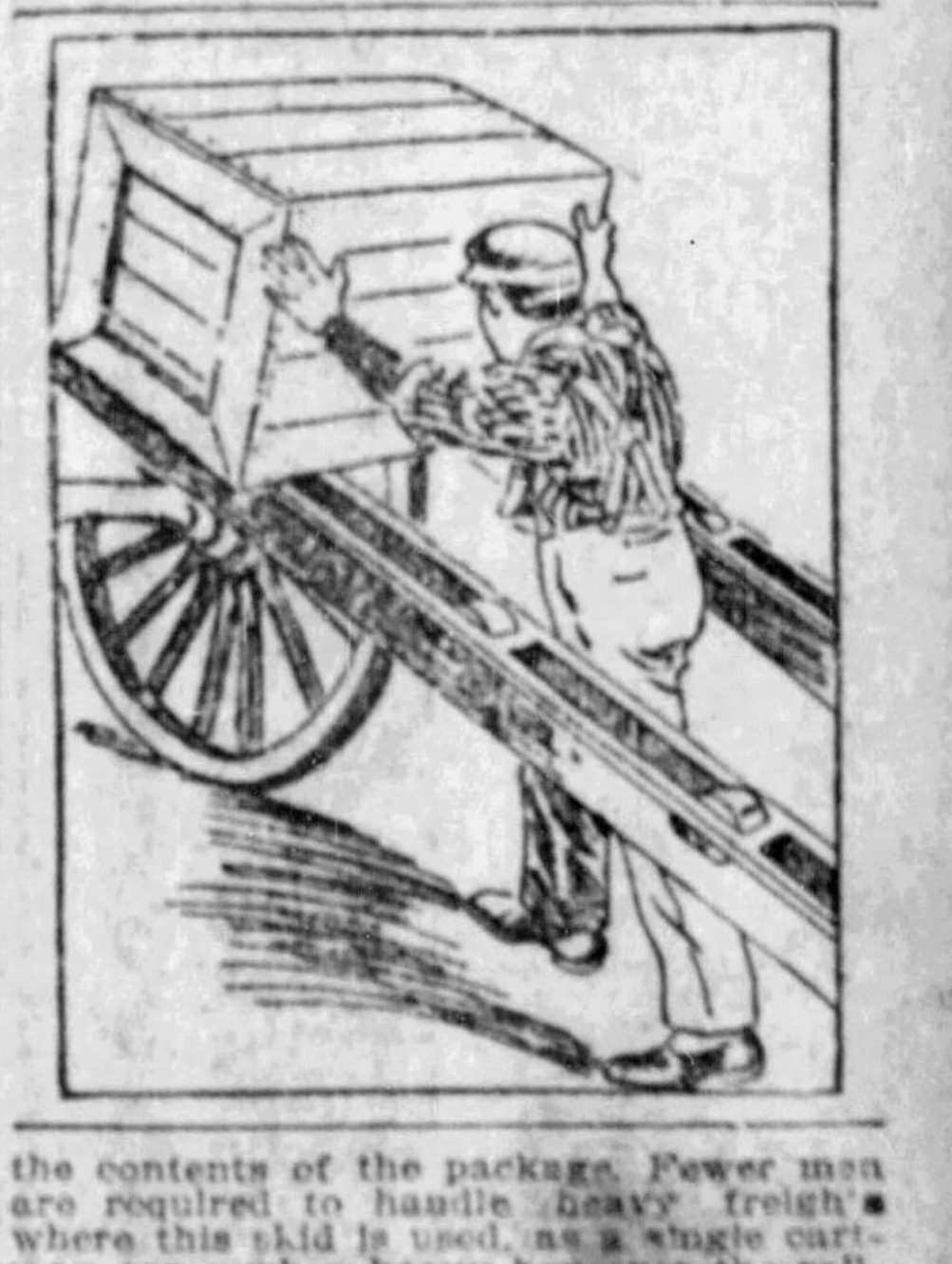
With three mints in operation at such convenient points as San Francisco, on the Pacific coast; Denver, in the mountain region, and Philadelphia on the Atlantic coast, there is no need whatever of the United States government's supporting agencies for the purchasing of bullion in different parts of the country. With the exception of the one in New York, which answers a real use, because of the importance of the gold movements there, the assay offices are unnecessary. Bullion is coined free of charge, and there is no good reason why the persons presenting it for that purpose should not ship it to the mint; their expenses in doing so would be only a trifle more than in shipping it to the assay offices, and yet the government paid $75,000 last year in express charges in carrying bullion from the assay offices to the mints, besides all the other losses of the purchasing agency system. These agencies are situated at Deadwood, St. Louis, Helena, Seattle, Boise, Carson, and Charlotte. The last named assay office took last year about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gold, mostly from Georgia, which could have been expressed to Philadelphia for only a trifling amount more than it cost to send it to Charlotte. The expenses of keeping up the establishment, with its corps of officers, formed an unnecessary percentage of the amount of coin which it transhipped.

The New Orleans mint has held about the same relation to the minting system that the assay offices have to our general needs. It cost last year $259,000 to run it, besides the express charges on the bullion shipped to it for coinage from the values of the Philadelphia mint. The New Orleans people, as a matter of local pride, have been very insistent that this mint should be retained, and had it been a Republican city in a Republican state they probably would have influence enough to accomplish this purpose. They almost succeeded as it was. The House committee, instead of throwing out the appropriation altogether, reached an understanding with the Louisiana members that they would not ask for its continuance if, by the end of another year, the situation showed no improvement and the secretary of the treasury recommended its abolition. Whether they can do better with the Senate remains to be seen. The plan is to convert it into an assay office, which, though unnecessary, would entail much less expense.

If this change is carried into effect it will be a most notable triumph of legislation. To cut off a third of a million dollars of useless expense is about equivalent, as a legislative task, to the increase of ten millions a year in legitimate expense. Rural free delivery has been one of the most successful examples in recent years of a rapidly growing institution. The coming postoffice appropriation bill will carry about $13,000,000 for it; the department, whose estimates of such things are always conservative, says that it will cost $24,000,000 a year to patrol the whole country, or such parts as are reasonably adapted to the system. Mr. Loud, chairman of the postoffice committee, says it will cost not less than $40,000,00 a year. He is probably not far from correct. Still this is cheaper for society as a whole than the individual trips to the postoffice.

WHEELED SKIDS FOR TRUCKING

Our illustration shows a new roller skid, which has been designed for the purpose of loading and unloading heavy boxes on wagons. With its use all necessity for turning the boxes over and over as they are forced up the incline to the wagon is done away with, and there is consequently considerably less danger of damaging the contents of the package. Fewer men are required to handle heavy freight where this skid is used, as a single cartman can push a heavy box over the rollers with ease, and the new device makes the operation practically noiseless. There is no chance of the box sliding down the incline, as the rollers have automatic locks which prevent them from revolving backward. The skid can be reversed for unloading goods from the wagon, or may be used as a truck for moving burdens on level ground by using it with the rollers face down. With the time saved in both loading and unloading, the necessity for fewer men and the great decrease of danger to both the truckman and the goods, it would seem that this new skid has much to recommend its use by express companies, glass, porcelain and piano factories and all concerns shipping heavy freight.



Love Letters for the Needy.

Elizabeth Ayres.

After he had sold the stock of Christmas trees he had brought to the city, he put his "team" in a stable and went to the market space in search of a friend he hoped might be among the farmers whose wagons, loaded with country produce, formed a barricade around the roofed platform. The voice of the fakir was loud in the land. The young man succumbed to the blandishments of an intinerant confectioner and filled his coat-pocket with bright colored candies, that, at 8 cents a pound, were finding ready purchasers. He had a boy's fondness for sweets and he crunched the bits of sugar between his strong, white teeth, with a boy's keen enjoyment.

The clear, sun-warmed skin of his face was smooth over rugged features sculptured in bold, strong strokes. His throat rose from his low collar like a column cast from bronze. His bulging muscles were laid upon his back and arms by a lifetime of out-door labor. His head towered above the crowd of people. He was redolent of the country green, and the spicy smell of the pine trees he had brought to town, clung about his clothing like a breath of the forest.

He exchanged careless greetings with the acquaintances whose eyes he chanced to meet. Not finding the one he sought, he turned from the jostling, noisy throng and went on down the street, threading his way through a lane of Christmas green. He drew a sigh that extended from his boots up. A sigh six feet in length. A sigh that has come breathing down through the ages—the sigh of a lover. He was a Corydon who did not dare woo Phyllis, except with the homage of silent admiration. He had been her speechless adorer for months; years it seemed to him, for he was in a humor to marry and he feared to put his fortune to the test. He had the courage of a lion in fighting the battles of life, but he had not the gift of facile speech and his fear of a woman's no held him dumb in her presence.

He came to a bookseller's shop and stopped to examine the window-pane literature. His lip curled with scorn when he read the title, "How to Raise Poultry."

"A lot those book-writing fellows know about chicken raising," he thought contemptuously.

His eyes traveled over the contents of the window. "Complete Code of Flirtation," was inscribed on a cover of ornate design. His lip curled again with greater scorn. "Lessons in Crochet Work," he read reflectively.

"I need that book so I can sit on the woodpile and knit tidies," he said bitterly. His mood was one of self-depreciation.

Suddenly he caught his breath and stared at a title that seemed to leap out of the mass of printed matter and challenge his attention. "How to Write Love Letters: A Help for Timid Lovers," was its message.

He was fascinated with the sentence. He read it repeatedly with speculation in his eyes.

"Perhaps that'll tell me how. It's a fool trick, but it's the old story of the drowning man and the straw. That's my straw. I'll catch it."

He reconnoitred through the window to see if the coast was clear, but he was unable to distinguish the interior of the shop. Taking his fate in his hands, he plunged through the door and jostled against a young woman who was about to go into the street. It was She, his divinity—sweet Phyllis!

"Excuse me," he murmured bashfully, and then stood awkwardly silent. The imp that controlled his tongue held it in leash. He could say nothing more. The girl smiled encouragingly, with dimples twinkling at the corners of her mouth, while he stood, a graven image of a man, mentally groveling at her feet. She waited a moment. He did not speak and she passed on, the smile gone from her face and her head held high.

"I'm eighteen kinds of fools," Corydon groaned.

He bore down on the shopkeeper as if to take his life. "Give me the book in the window next to the one on chicken raising," he demanded in low, fierce tones.

The man did not understand and asked him to repeat his want. Corydon bent close to his ear.

"Give-me-the-book-that - tells - how - to-write-love-letters-and-a-quire - of - paper," he said desperately, in a hyphenated sentence.

He spoke scarcely above a whisper, but he was sure his voice rang out like the village fire alarm. The shopkeeper obeyed his request and handed him his purchase, receiving the money in exchange with an expressionless countenance. Corydon eyed him with a glare that dared him to smile.

That night and for several following, Corydon burned the midnight oil. He read and reread the lexicon of chaste amatory correspondence, from the uplifting introductory remarks concerning the etiquette of courtship, proposals and weddings, to the last model of epistolary perfection. It was addressed to "Dearest Maggie," and purported to be a letter "from a motorman asking in marriage a young lady who was employed in a shoe factory and whom he knew very well." He found nothing suited to his needs. The replies accepting, and the replies declining, were studied until they were indelibly stamped on his memory. He learned by heart a letter supposedly written by a ranchman called Rattlesnake Dick, to the postmistress of a western village. Ah, there was a dashing blade!

"My ranch is a beaut. There's room for two and a ring for scrapping left. I'm doggone tired of being alone, so won't you tie up to me and strike the trail to my place and hustle things straight? Yours to command,
"Rattlesnake Dick."

He could hear the click of spurs and feel the sombrero's flapping brim imagination placed on his heels and head when he read that. And he read it again and again, hoping to gain courage and inspiration thereby. Another missive he especially admired had the brevity which is the soul of wit. This from HIM:

"My Dearest May:
"May I be your escort for life?
"Jack Darling."

To which the reply favorable, ran touchingly:

"Yes, Jack—Darling."

Corydon adored those letters although they could not fit his case. His discontent grew. There were letters from all sorts and conditions of men and women, but there was none from a young and prosperous farmer to a girl more sweet and beautiful than anyone on earth or in heaven above.

Time went on leaden feet, and yet it seemed to be winging when he counted the gone days on the calendar. Christmas was in the past. The New Year pressed close on the tattered skirts of the old,, crowding it out of existence. On New Year's day, sink or swim, live or die, he was determined to cross the Rubicon. New Year's eve, with a full lamp, a trembling hand and a quaking heart, he sat him down to his desk. And thus he began, copying a letter "from a young man to a young woman to whom he wishes to pay his addresses:"

"Honored Miss:
"You will probably think it very bold of me to write this letter, especially as I have received no intimation from you that a communication from me is desired. But I will make this as brief as possible, trusting that my ardor has not emboldened me too much, and hoping you will understand my animating feelings and believe me sincere in this, my attempt to win your esteemed hand and heart. When we first met I felt in some way a new kind of interest aroused in me, and every time I have seen you since then, I have been stirred with emotions very novel and incomprehensible."

At this point, Corydon flung down his pen in disgust: "What rot!" he growled.

He paced the floor in a fiery fume, daring the wrath of heaven by the profanity of his thoughts. Without warning he had an inspiration. He added a postscript to the "Honored Miss" epistle, writing a few lines in a firm, bold hand that knew no halting. He put it in an envelope, sealed the flap, laid the note on his table and went to bed to sleep the sleep that comes from the heavenly weariness of good work well accomplished.

Morning found him still courageous. At an early hour he set off down the road to the home of Phyllis. Arriving there, he discovered his divinity's small brother engaged in building a snow fort for the annihilation of his enemies. A coin, judiciously applied, started the message on its way, borne by a freckled-face Mercury. The die was cast, and Corydon was again afraid. The moments were years. He went over and over mentally the postscript he had written. He had said:

"Grace o' God:
"I copied the first part of this letter from a book. Don't read it. Read this. I love you. I love you hard. Will you marry me? Happy New Year.
"Your Corydon."

There were more years of moments and she made no sign. He was turning away, despairing, when he heard a whistle. Mercury was running to him, waving a slip of paper and grinning derisively. He came nearer and nearer. He arrived. The precious slip was in Corydon's hand. Unmindful of the grinning boy, he tore the paper open and read with eyes whose sight was dimmed by eagerness—this:

"Dearest:
"Yes, I will. I bought a book, too. Mine was 'How to Make a Timid Lover Propose.'
Your Phyllis."

Corydon looked toward the farm house. In its open door, Phyllis stood waiting and smiling, the scarlet of her gown making a brilliant splash of color on the surrounding winter whiteness. Corydon leaped the fence and rushed with long strides across the yard. He reached the girl and caught her in his arms. He lifted her into the house, closing the door resoundingly behind him with a backward kick.

"Gee!" chuckled the round-eyed, staring Mercury, "Phyllis has got a beau!"

GIRL WOMEN.

The general standard of measurement for womanhood is "grown-up-ness." When a girl is emancipated from school and arrives at the dignity of trailing skirts and elaborate hair dressing she is looked upon as a young woman. But nature knows nothing of such standards. When the womanly function is established womanhood is attained according to her standards, and there is need of womanly care and caution. It is girlish ignorance or neglect at this critical time which often results in long years of after misery.

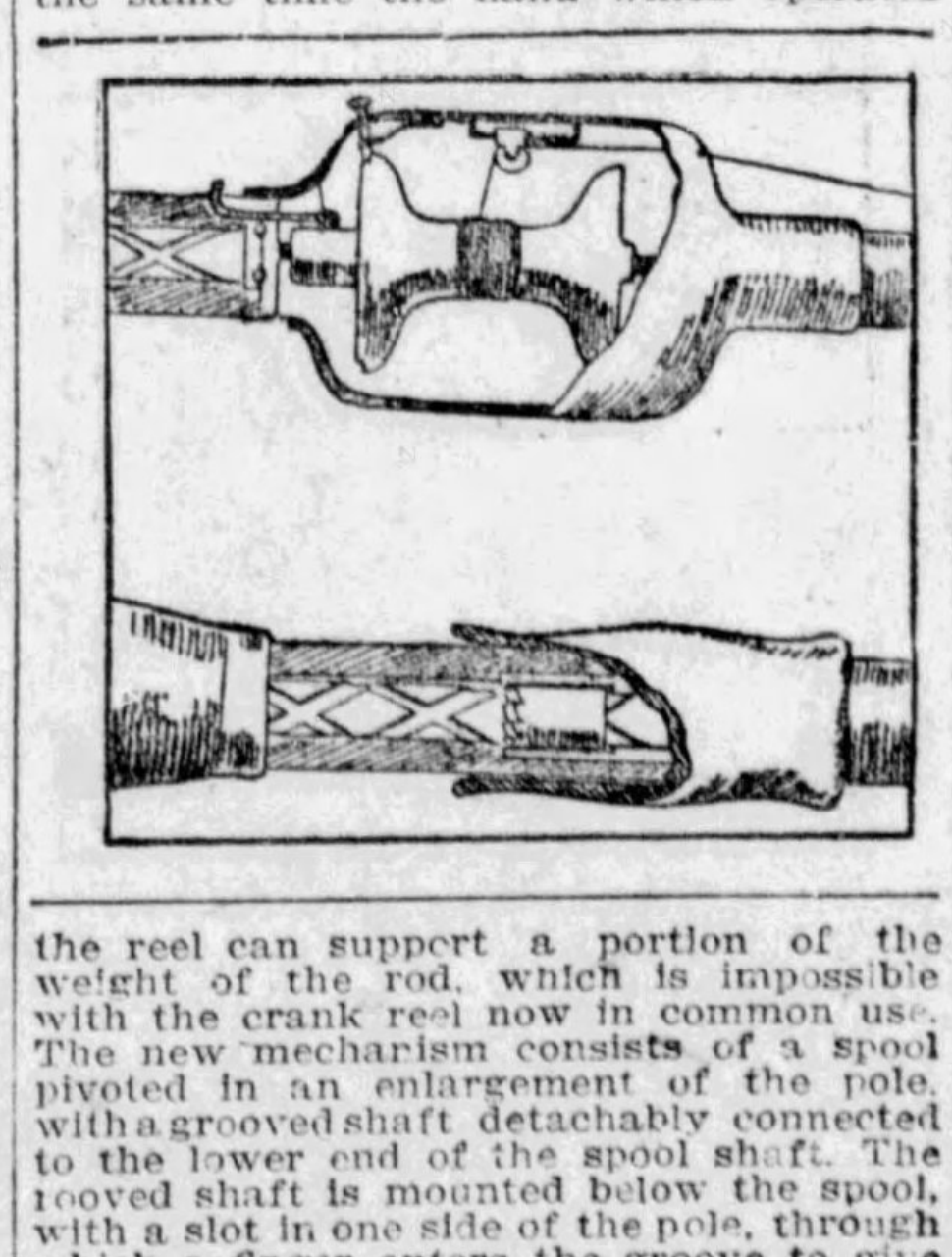
Mothers who perceive the evidences of functional derangement in young girls should promptly have them begin the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, tranquilizes the nerves and tones up the whole system.

"My troubles started during my girlhood," writes Miss Flora I. Greer, of 107 Howe Street, Akron, O., "but did not prove serious until 1893. From that time I did not see a well day. I suffered at every monthly period with terrible headache, irritation of the spine and pains in my heels. I had soreness through my hips and ovaries all the time and constant backache. One doctor would tell me one thing ailed me, another would say something altogether different, but they only relieved me. I then wrote you and followed your advice. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and five vials of 'Pellets.' Have not had a single symptom of my old trouble so far. Can sleep good, work hard, and eat solid and substantial food without distress."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

FISHING-REEL OF NEW DESIGN

With the introduction of the new fishing-reel presented in the picture below one more excuse of the fisherman for not landing "the biggest fish" has probably been removed, namely, the inability to take up the slack for the line with sufficient rapidity when the fish turns. It is claimed for this new reel that the spool can be rotated with great speed should the necessity arise, as it often does, and at the same time the hand which operates the reel can support a portion of the weight of the rod, which is impossible with the crank reel now in common use. The new mechanism consists of a spool pivoted in an enlargement of the pole, with a grooved shaft detachably connected to the lower end of the spool shaft. The grooved shaft is mounted below the spool, with a slot in one side of the pole, through which a finger enters the groove to give rotary motion to the spool as the sliding handle is worked up and down by the hand. The spool can be thrown out of gear when it is desired to unwind the line, and by depressing a pin within easy reach of the thumb a brake is applied to retard the paying out movement. The shaft and spool are mounted on ball bearings to insure ease of motion. When it becomes necessary to rewind the line a lever is moved to connect the reel with the shaft, and the sliding handle is then moved rapidly up and down the pole, transmitting its motion to the internal shaft and thence to the spool.



Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

CHINA'S IDEA OF THE AMERICA CUP

A Chinese gentleman wrote to the editor of an English newspaper in Tien Tsin saying that sometimes he was at a loss to understand the meaning of the messages which were received from abroad, and said he wanted to know, among other things, what is Shamrock III. The editor informed him as follows:

"The America cup is a piece of elongated silver, much coveted by English and American people, who sail boats for it. It is worth a hundred taels (a tael is worth 2s. 3d.), and a boat to compete for it costs about 500,000 taels. The man who has the fastest boat keeps it till some other man builds a faster boat. An American holds it at present and believes it is his for keeps because the English people have forgotten how to build boats. Sir Thomas Lipton thinks he can build a better sampan than any that can be built in America, and has tried twice already to beat the American sampans."—London Tattler.

His Opinion.

Uncle Rosenbaum—Vell, Ikey, vot you t'ink of dot new leetel baby brudder?

Ikey—I don't know vot for ve vanted him. Dere vos enough of us to divide up fadder's money alretty!—Brooklyn Life.

MRS. GRANT FAILED TO SIGN CODICIL TO WILL

SCENE AT THE FUNERAL OF MRS. GRANT, DEC. 21.
GEN. FRED D. GRANT, EXECUTOR OF THE WILL.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Under the will of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, which was admitted to probate Saturday, letters of administration have been issued to Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, eldest son of the deceased. Gen. Grant, as executor, furnished bond in the sum of $60,000. It has developed that Mrs. Grant neglected to sign the codicils attached to the will. The codicil embraced the bequests of valuable articles of historic interest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, N. Y., and to the United States government, being gifts received by Mrs. Grant from various foreign sovereigns during her husband's tour of the world. As the codicil is not signed it has no legal effect, but the executor states that it is the desire of the family to execute the provisions of the codicil as fully as possible.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From George P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third St., New York.

The Earth and the Features Thereof, by Peter Rosegger, is a novel which depicts Styrian peasant life with fidelity. It is pleasant reading.

The Lost Art of Reading, by Gerald Stanley Lee, is a delightful, yet satirical volume in which are discussed the reason why so few great books are read over and over again, until they become part of the reader's mental equipment.

Tolstoi as a Man and an Artist, by Dimitri Merejkowski, a Russian, is in effect a terrific arraignment of Tolstoi for teaching one thing and living another.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Danny, by Alfred Ollivant, is another dog story, by the author of the famous Bob, Son of Battle. As a study of dog character the book is unique.

The Lane That Had no Turning, by Gilbert Parker, is a collection of ten sketches of French Canadian life, in the depiction of which the author is without a rival.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Strongest Master, by Helen Choate Prince, is an interesting noval with a purpose—to show the results of mastership by either good or evil.

The Heritage, by Burton Egbert Stevenson, is a novel of the later revolutionary period in Virginia, and of the Indian war later in Ohio. It is decidedly interesting.

Ohio and Her Western Reserve is a history of the settlement of the state from Connecticut, interestingly told by Prof. Alfred Mathews, of the Ohio State Historical society. D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York.

A Doffed Coronet is an historical novel by an anonymous writer, dealing with life in Egypt under the Khedive Tewfik and the rebellion of Arabi Pasha. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

John Gayther's Garden and the Stories Told Therein is the last from the pen of the late Frank R. Stockton, and will be eagerly read by his admirers. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Four Feathers, by A. E. W. Mason, is a fascinating novel, well worth reading. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

Penruddock of the White Lambs is a most interesting historical romance by Samuel Harden Church. The White Lambs means the Duke of Newcastle's famous regiment, which was cut to pieces by Cromwall's cavalry at Marston Moor. The Fred A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth st., New York.

The Founding of Fortunes is a noval of Jane Barber, the scene laid on the west coast of Ireland. It gives the reality of Irish peasant life. Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York.

The Struggle for a Continent is drawn from the splendid historical works of Francis Parkman by Prof. Pelham Edgar with a view of presenting a continuous narrative of early American times.—Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The Ascent of the Soul is volume full of beautiful thought, by Dr. Amory H. Bradford, and one that cannot fail to give inspiration and comfort to a large circle of readers. The Outlook Co., 13 Astor place.

Readers of The Blade will recall a most interesting article, published a couple of weeks ago, on political recollections of Ohio, by Hon. A. M. Gangewer. That gentleman is the author of a very valuable little book, the History of Washington City, which not only gives the history of the national capital from its founding, but many valuable personal recollections. It will be sent, postpaid for 25 cents. A. M. Gangewer, 2618 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

England's Boundarymaker.

Sir Thomas Holdich leaves England within the next few days on his mission to lay down a new frontier between Chile and the Argentine Republic. It is not a light task, but Sir Thomas already knows something of the Andes, and he has probably had more experience in mapping out boundaries than any man living. Much of his work has been on the frontiers of India, which he knows as intimately as we know our London streets. He has written a book called the "Indian Borderland," and if ever he gives us his reminiscences they should be full of agreeable accounts of travel. He was serving in India nearly forty years ago as a young officer of Royal Engineers. The Abyssinian campaign took him to another continent, but the Afghan war took him back to the regions which he had done so much to make plain on maps. Sir Thomas is in sight of sixty, but a grand tour of mountainous South America has no terrors for him. He and his staff of engineers expect to be away several months.—London Chronicle.

Desirable.

A Yule log I should like to have;
'Twould much delight my soul,
Especially considering
The scarcity of coal.
—Washington Star.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

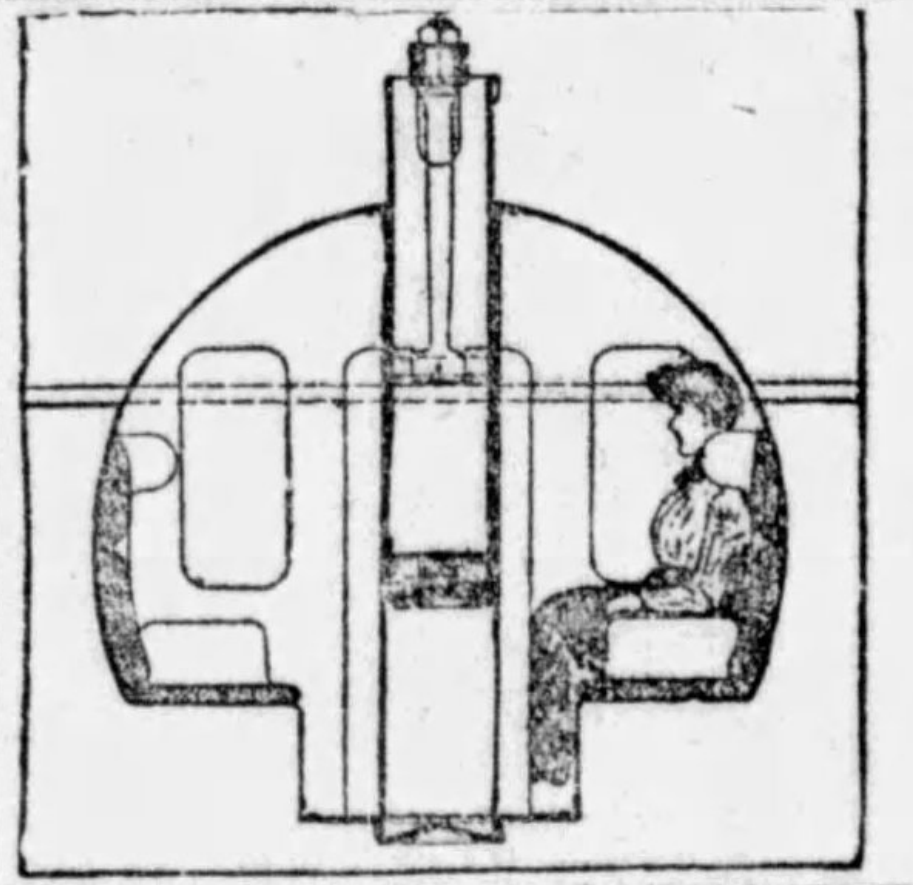
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PREVENTING SEASICKNESS

While there are probably very few persons who are deterred from crossing the ocean by fears of seasickness, yet this infliction is so disagreeable to those subject to it that this invention for the prevention of the trouble will be viewed with no little interest by travelers. There are three movements on board a ship which give rise to the seasickness of passengers



—first, the oscillations around the longitudinal axis of the hull, termed "rolling;" second, oscillations around the cross-axis, called "pitching," and third, the up-and-down motion of the whole hull. The rolling and pitching movements of the hull are dispensed with by mounting the cabin on a cross-axis, with pivots at right angles to each other, so that in whatever direction the boat tilts the cabin remains level by swinging on its pivots. To do away with the up-and-down movement this inventor provides, in addition to the above described mechanism, an arrangement by which the weight of the cabin is constantly supported by steam or air pressure. For this purpose the cabin is fixed to a cylinder in which a piston is movable, the latter being suspended from the ship frame so as to allow a free swinging movement of the whole cabin. The plan is then to connect all the cylinders with a large reservoir, in which the pressure remains practically constant and governs the movement of the pistons by the constant and rapid flow of the air or steam from one part of the ship to the other as the cabins on opposite sides of the boat alternately rise and fall, lessening their movement to such an extent as to render it unnoticeable by the passengers.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A Billville bard sings as follows of the uncertain rewards of literature:

"Many a man on the road of life
Succeeds where another fails;
Johnny is writin' stories,
An' Billy is splittin' rails.
Johnny is makin' a name an' fame
(He says) while the years roll on;
But—Billy is makin' the money,
An' Billy's supportin' John!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

She—Oh, you're all wrong about her. It takes a woman to size up another woman.

He—Yes, or to run her down.—Philadelphia Press.

And it came to pass that the Sluggard, after consulting the Sage of Sageville, heeded his advice and went to the Ant for the purpose of acquiring a job lot of wisdom. But when he finally arrived at the hill where the Ant toiled eighteen hours daily, he discovered a half-starved Anteater making a one-course dinner of the ant colony.

"Verily," remarked the Sluggard to himself, as he turned away in disgust, "if that is the reward of industry, I shall continue to slug as heretofore."—Chicago Daily News.

If the fools were all dead some of the others would have a hard time to live.—Puck.

A friend once wrote to Mark Twain asking his opinion on a certain matter, and received no reply. He waited a few days, and then wrote again. His second letter was also ignored. Finally, he sent a third note, inclosing a sheet of paper and a 2-cent stamp. By return post he received a post-card on which was the following: "Paper and stamp received. Please send envelope."—Argonaut.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

OLDTIME SUBMARINE BOAT

About the year 1620 there was constructed in London a submarine boat, in which 12 rowers and some passengers could stay. This vessel was actually navigated beneath the surface of the Thames from Westminster to Greenwich. Its inventor was a Dutch scientist and philosopher, Cornelius Drebbel, who was at one time a state councillor of Austria and had led an adventurous life. Escaping from prison in Bohemia, he went to England, and was heartily welcomed by King James. Drebbel took up the thread of his studies, and soon his wonderful boat appeared on the Thames. The secret of its construction was carefully guarded. It is certain, however, that it was propelled by oars, and it appears to have embodied the principle common to all modern craft of the kind—water ballast compartments, with pumps for emptying them to restore the buoyancy of the vessel. Respiration was obtained by means of a wonderful liquid invented by Drebbel and call by him "quintessence of air." Artificial illumination was provided by some novel method, for Drebbel laid stress on the fact that "in this boat a person could see under the surface of the water, and without candlelight, as much as he needed to read in the Bible or any other book." The vessel was never fully perfected, and after Drebbel's death, in 1634, was left to rot on the banks of the Thames.—Chicago News.

IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Saved His Life by Cutting Off His Finger.

Silas Remney, who lives on Chapline river, in Mercer county, is a famous trapper. Monday Silas and his little son spent all the afternoon setting traps along the river cliffs and set their last one just at nightfall.

This was one of Silas' own invention and most effective in catching coons. On the river bank was a log that every coon that passed would visit and here Silas set his trap. An auger hole was bored in the log, a crawfish was dropped in, and four long, steel nails, as sharp pointed as needles, were driven in at an angle so that Mr. Coon could thrust in his hand for the crawfish easily enough, but not withdraw it because the points of the nails are like barbs that thrust into his paw, and the harder he pulls the deeper the barbs stick into the flesh.

So when Silas had set his trap, as it was now almost dark, he thrust in his finger to feel the points. They seemed to be set about right—in fact, were set so nicely that when he tried to withdraw his finger he was in Mr. Coon's plight exactly. One of the barbs entered his finger and almost before he knew it all had him tight. The more he struggled the deeper his barbs sunk into his flesh. This was anything but a laughing matter to Silas. His old knife was too dull to make any headway in cutting the nails, so after thinking the matter over he started his little boy home with a lighted lantern to get the pincers to pull out the nails. The boy made his way up the cliff, lost his way, fell over rocks and logs and extinguished the lantern. Unable to get his bearing, the lad slept under a ledge of rock and came near freezing. Meanwhile Silas sat astride the log in a pouring rain and thought Sunday school words. But a real danger began to threaten him. The river began rising rapidly. It crept up until it reached the lower end of the log.

As daylight approached it began to rock slightly and Silas knew an end was floating. Higher and higher rose the water and Silas knew that if he washed into the current with the log death was certain. In his desperation he pulled his dull barlow and literally sawed his finger off above the middle joint, and the log floated away. In five minutes afterward another trapper came along and found him. He was so chilled that he was unable to walk home alone.—Louisville Evening Post.

MEDICAL PRACTICE AMONG SAILORS

It isn't always an easy matter for sailors who are ill aboard vessels in the harbor to secure medical attendance there, and it isn't always easy for doctors to reach the vessels after they start.

One night last week a North end physician heard a furious ring at his bell, and admitted an old sailor and a boy, who said Capt. Morse was very sick aboard the barge Baker, lying in the harbor, and they wanted the doctor to come at once. The doctor, finding upon inquiry, that the captain was a very sick man, consented to go. The sailors said they had a good boat "down at the wharf," but it soon developed they did not know the name of the wharf or its exact location. After a cruise along Atlantic avenue, however, the old sailor identified T wharf as the spot where he had tied up, and the doctor climbed over four fishing schooners to reach the "good boat," which had about six inches of water in her. He demurred at this, but the old sailor set the boy at work bailing, and the boat was made a little drier temporarily.

Then the doctor noticed there was only one seat in the dory. He wanted to know where he was to sit, and the ancient mariner said he would find something, which he did in the shape of a soap box, after a somewhat extensive search of the neighborhood. So at last, with the man rowing, the boy bailing, and the doctor perched on his soap box, the craft started.

Across the harbor and passed the Commonwealth docks the doctor was taken, and suddenly three lights loomed up ahead of him. The doctor cried a warning to the oarsman that if he didn't look out he would run into a mud digger. The sailor looked over his shoulder, said:

"That's a tug; she won't hit us," and kept on.

It was a tug, and a hail came over the water: "Aboard the boat there!"

"Aboard the tug there," bellowed back the oarsman.

"Is that the Baker's boat?" came the query.

"Yes."

"Well, we've got your captain aboard the tug."

Then the tug passed into the darkness, but the sailors said she would return, and, sure enough, she did, and after some trouble and some trembling, the doctor was put aboard the tug and found the barge captain on the floor of the pilot house.

"Pretty tough boat you sent after me, Cap," he said, as he saw the sick man.

"Why," said the captain, "a dory is the safest boat in the world."

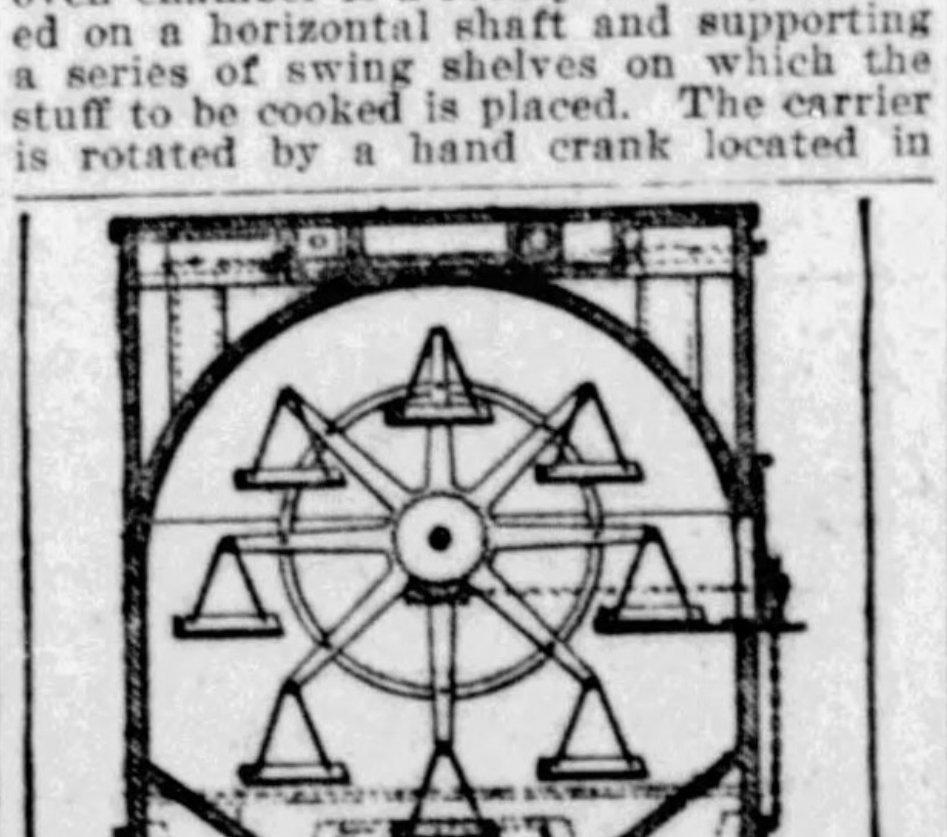
"But she leaks," persisted the doctor.

"I know she leaks, but I sent the boy along a-purpose to bail," was the reply.

Then the doctor gave the sick man temporary attention, and, after arriving in the city arranged for his admission to the Relief hospital. But he isn't looking for any more harbor trips in a leaky dory on a December evening.—Boston Herald.

A CONTINUOUS COOKING RANGE

In the accompanying illustration is shown a cooking range for hotel or restaurant use, where a specially large capacity is necessary, built on "continuous performance" lines to keep an endless round of cookery in the oven. The usual fire chamber, with smoke outlet flues, is provided, and also a large oven chamber, in which hot gases are made to circulate freely by means of flues. Inside this oven chamber is a rotary carrier, mounted on a horizontal shaft and supporting a series of swing shelves on which the stuff to be cooked is placed. The carrier is rotated by a hand crank located in front of the oven, and as each shelf comes before the opening the cook withdraws the cakes, pies, etc., which he has previously placed thereon, reloads the shelf and gives the crank another turn, starting the fresh material on its journey through the hottest part of the oven and presenting the next shelf in front of the opening for like treatment. Thus the work goes on as rapidly as the cook can unload and reload the shelves, the contents being done by the time the complete rotation is made, except in the case of bread. For this purpose half of the shelf can be loaded at a time to give the loaves two revolutions, or a short time may be allowed to elapse between each movement of the carrier.



A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

The Exception.

The Admirer—"The fringe of magnolias beyond the lagoon." There is something poetic about the word "fringe."

The Poet—Yes, except when it refers to trousers.—Chicago News.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Is there a breed of hogs called mule-footed—that is, they do not have a parted hoof.—Mr. B., Berrien Co., Mich.

Yes, there is such a breed. It is said to be a cross between the ordinary hog and the Mexican peccary. Whether this be their origin or not we do not know. The collared, or Mexican, peccary is about 3¼ feet from snout to root of tail, the female being a little smaller; it is shorter, but more compact than the common hog; the hair is ringed with black and white, and from each shoulder runs a more or less distinct white collar on each side of the neck. They are found in Mexico, and in the southwestern United States as far as the Red river in Arkansas. If any reader can tell more of the mule-footed hog, we shall be glad to publish it.

Paralysis in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Why is it that pigs and hogs get a trouble which usually begins with a loss of the use of their hind legs? Most people call it kidney worm, yet, when you open the body of one, the kidneys are all right.—B. B. C., Mansfield, O.

This is a frequent trouble with swine which are confined during the summer, but comparatively rare in those which are let run on pasture and regularly fed and watered. It especially affects those fed on offal, which is not a healthful diet for swine, which are naturally vegetable eaters, making a portion only of their subsistence on insects and animal food. The disease is evidently a nervous disorder, doubtless consequent upon an abnormal condition of the blood, which affects the spinal cord and the brains. The digestive organs are also more or less involved. We advise you to give the hogs pure water to drink and occasionally some roots freshly dug, such as potatoes, turnips, etc.; also, fresh cut clover, pea vines, etc. Give once each week one ounce of salt and a dram of saltpetre in the food. Treatment in this disease is very uncertain in its effects and cannot be successfully prescribed except under immediate supervision of some one who understands the actions and uses of medicine, and at the same time takes note of the symptoms from day to day and makes changes in the remedies accordingly. No treatment will be of any avail, however, unless a radical change is made in the diet for a time at least.

To Cure Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—Take the inner green bark of the common elder and scrape it from the wood part. Fry this in same amount of fresh lard until the bark is brown. Apply when cool, rubbing it in well with the hand. This is also good for caked breasts of women.—G. A., Ind.

Rupture in Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—I have seen, within the last few months, several queries about rupture in a colt or other animal. Some years ago a neighbor had a large mare which was hooked about four inches in front and three inches below the flank by a cow, who had her horns sawed off till about one inch in diameter, breaking the wall of the abdomen and not breaking the hide or skin, and the bowels came down about the size of a milk pan. I was called on for aid. I took a piece of half-inch board six inches wide, cut it round and beveled back from edge about two inches, like a rounded teakettle lid; then took two gunny sacks doubled lengthwise, and sewed two ends together for a bandage; then I melted a ball of shoemaker's wax on the rounded side of wood pad; then had help to force the bowels back in place, and put the waxed pad, warm, so as to stick in the hair, over opening, and put the bandage over pad and drew it tight up over back and laced with strong twine tight; then I put a crooper on and strapped each side to bandage; also a band around breast to keep bandage in place, and the wax kept the pad over rupture. In two weeks she was well, ready to work or sell. Later I had a fine stud colt 3 months old come up with a rupture about three inches back of navel, and his bowels were down as big as my two fists. An old man 60 years old then told me if it were his he would kill it. I got him to help fix the colt the same way I had fixed the old mare, and the old gentleman said: "Well, a man never gets too old to learn." In ten days I took off the bandages, and it was a perfect cure. I had a public sale that fall and sold that colt at 4½ months old for $120, and that old man was at this sale, and he said: "Your plan was much better than killing." I have had several similar cases. A man got ruptured quite badly, and I made a pad, or truss, similar, without the wax, and cured him soon. This is my experience; now let me give the general doctor's plan, and the people may consider and see if the old farmer has any reason. As all well know that when a man gets a bad rupture and calls a doctor the first thing is to put on a truss with a ball like one-half of a large hen's egg split lengthwise. Now, for a little common reason: Where there is a rupture in the abdomen and you force a ball like one-half of a hen's egg into that rupture, I ask, can those walls ever close and grow together with that ball forced in that opening? But if a pad, a little oval, to hold the walls together, is put on, nature will quickly unite and heal that wound.—A. J. C., Okla.

Help Him Out, Brethren!

Editor Farmstead:—I have a three-year-old cow that has bunches on outside of the forward leg, running from the ankle nearly to the body. Two or three of the lower ones have broken; the rest are somewhat soft. In good health otherwise. Would be pleased to hear through your valuable paper what is best to do for her, as she is a valuable cow, with calf.—Reader, Cohocton, N. Y.

Cooking Salmon.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader of The Blade tell how salmon is cooked and by what process are the bones dissolved? Can other fish be cooked the same way?—G., Stockbridge, Mich.

We suppose the above inquiry refers to canned salmon. All who have eaten that delicious fish know that the bones found in the canned fish are soft, and it is not necessary to try to remove them. Is this because the bones are cartilaginous in life, and, therefore, there is a very little of the salts of lime—the carbonate phosphate, and so on—which render the bones of other fishes too hard to treat in the same manner? The editor of the Farmstead finds himself unable to answer, and he hopes that some reader, learned in the lore of the finny tribe, will be able to tell.

Who Can Tell Us?

Editor Farmstead:—My two cows were apparently well and all right in the evening. The next morning they were swelled under the lower jaw, close to the chin. They rubbed and scratched this swelling until it was raw. The swelling increased until it included the entire head. They became nearly blind and slobbered ropy stuff, resembling the white of an egg. One would eat some, they both refused water. They dribbled urine nearly all the time. I opened one. The contents of the stomach appeared natural, but the caul or mesentery was of a dirty brown appearance.

I should like to know if any of the many Farmstead readers know what ailed them and if there is any cure or preventative for this disease.—Subscriber, Ind.

What Ails the Milk?

Editor Farmstead:—I have two cows giving milk that we have been unable to get any butter from for fifteen days. The milk will not sour, and it gets bitter. When you try to churn it becomes like whipped cream and will not break. Will some reader tell us what is the matter, and what must we do —T. H. J., Mo.

To Tell a Horse's Age.

Editor Farmstead: If any one will study the following table he can tell a horse's age from 14 days old to 21 years old: Fourteen days old, 4 nippers; 3 months, 4 middle teeth; 6 months, 4 corner teeth; 1 year old, cups, bare nippers; 2 years old, cups, bare middle teeth; 2 1-2 years old, shed nippers; 3 years old, full-sized nippers; 3 1-2 years old, shed middle teeth; 4 years old, full-sized middle teeth; 4 1-2 years old, shed corner teeth; 5 years old, full-sized corner teeth; 6 years old, large cups in corner teeth and small ones in middle and still smaller in nippers; 7 years old, cups, bare nippers; 8 years old, cups, bare middle teeth; 9 years old, corner teeth; 10 years old, groove commences in upper corner teeth; 15 years old, reaches half way down; 21 years old, reaches the bottom.

NO FEAR OF EPIDEMIC.

Secretary Wilson Says the Malady Is Nearly Stamped Out.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that the danger of the spread of the foot and mouth disease among cattle is now practically over. He says the epidemic is about stamped out, although there is still some serious work to be done to remove the danger of its recurrence. It is now confined to eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There are no evidences of the disease in any other state. There have been no cases in Maine and only three cases in New Hampshire near the Massachusetts line, which were treated promptly by the slaughter of the entire herd of cattle in which it appeared and the establishment of quarantine against the infected districts of Massachusetts. Vermont is free, twenty or more head of cattle having been killed there. There have been no signs of the disease in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and all of the states named have been carefully inspected by the veterinary surgeons of the agricultural department.

Secretary Wilson says that the origin of the epidemic has not yet been determined with satisfaction. It first appeared at the cattle yards at Brighton, near Boston, which is a distributing point for dairy cattle for the New England farms. The disease prevails continually throughout Germany and France and must have been brought in from one of those countries. There have been no cases in the United States for eighteen years. In 1884 it was brought into Portland, Me., by a cargo of cattle from England and was scattered in a singular manner. The stockyards of that city are about a mile from the docks, and while a herd of imported cattle was being driven through the streets they came in contact with a yoke of oxen driven by a farmer. Those oxen soon after developed the disease and must have caught it from the English herd in which it had already appeared.

No imported cattle have been brought to Brighton stockyards this year, however. Our government does not allow the importation of cattle, sheep or hogs, but some French horses have been allowed to land lately and many have brought the disease with them. Or, perhaps, the germs may have been concealed in bales of hay which were brought from France with the horses. A considerable surplus remained at the end of the voyage, which was sold in the Boston market. This is the most plausible theory yet advanced to explain the appearance of the disease at Brighton.

As soon as its existence was known Secretary Wilson sent Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Mohler of the department of agriculture, Dr. Law of Cornell University and Dr. Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania, who are believed to be the ablest veterinarians in the United States to Boston with instructions to make a thorough examination. When they reported that the disease was actually there he instructed Dr. Salmon to round up all the veterinarians he could find and quarantine all the cattle that had been affected and exposed. If one animal in a herd showed symptoms of the disease the entire herd was immediately killed and the stables, barnyards and pastures in which the infected animals had been kept were thoroughly disinfected and quarantined. The question now arises what shall be done with these premises? The disease can be communicated by birds, cats, dogs, human beings and any other animated beings which pass among cattle. The germs can be carried in hay or manure or by any other inanimate objects which may have come in contact with diseased animals. If the germs once find access to a stable it is almost impossible to eradicate them by ordinary methods and it may be necessary to burn all of the buildings in which infected cattle have been kept, and their contents, the fence that inclosed the yards, and any article that may possibly furnish a hiding place for a microbe.

Thus far about 500 cattle have been killed and about 1,000 more are under surveillance because it is suspected that they may have been exposed. Every herd in which the disease develops will be slaughtered.

Secretary Wilson is confident that his agents have corralled every hoof of live stock in the country which could possibly be infected and the only danger that he can conceive of now, which is very remote, lies in the possibility that railway cars may have been occupied by diseased cattle. Careful investigations have been made to ascertain whether such is the case and if so the cars in which they were carried will be burned.

PEAS AND ASPARAGUS.

How These Crops Are Raised Out in the Bounteous West.

To the Easterner, used to his garden bed of peas a few feet square, the idea of growing this product in beds of 2,500 acres and of harvesting and thrashing peas like so much wheat, is a revelation. The West just now holds in store many such agricultural surprises for those from a distance.

In Longmont, Col., the land is prepared for peas just as it is for wheat. The regular wheat drills are used in sowing peas. Two rows of peas are sowed and then a space equal to that occupied by two rows is skipped, thus leaving 21 inches between the double rows for cultivation and irrigation purposes. When the pea vines become large enough to cultivate, a corn cultivator is used in throwing earth up to them; when five to six inches in height, a furrow is made between the rows for water that is brought to the heads of the rows in the highest part of the field by a broad ditch.

At the harvesting of peas, all are mowed down by a cutter which runs just beneath the ground. Then the hayracks arrive and great loads of peas on the vines are hauled to the nearby canning factory and are ready for the thrashing operation. The thrashing is done by means of machines constructed especially for this purpose.

When the peas have been shelled by means of these machines, they next are put through grading machines, which size out the different sizes. The filling of the cans is accomplished by means of machinery. Each machine fills twelve cans at one time. At the factory at Longmont 40,000 cans are filled in a day.

Longmont boasts further of the largest asparagus bed in the world. This bed comprises 120 acres and contains three-fourths of a million plants. The rows are about six feet apart, and the plants are twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows. The demand for asparagus today is greater than the supply.

One more agricultural novelty in Colorado is an 80-acre currant patch. As far as is known this is the largest currant patch extant. It is situated, like the asparagus bed, at Longmont. In this currant patch there are 135,000 rows set out in rows seven feet apart. The plants are 3¼ feet apart in the rows. One hundred and fifty hands, old and young, are employed at picking time. One and one-fourth cents per pound are paid for picking, which enables expert pickers to make as high as $2.50 per day. A currant bush in Colorado will produce at least a gallon of currants. Some produce ten gallons. Owing to irrigation, it is claimed that the berries are superior in flavor to those grown under other conditions.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH Weekly WANT MORE SALESMEN STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

EST. 1847.
Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS
A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).
They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.
Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &C., &C.
Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.
For pains in the region of the Kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.
For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys., Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I Can Sell Your Farm no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1637 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

Wanted, Land Warrants.
Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, London, Canada.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in country; year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1058, Springfield, Ill.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. CARDS

FREE One beautiful rolled gold solitaire Puritan rose diamond ring, solid-gold pattern, for selling 20 packages Garfield Pepsin Gum, at 5c a package. Send name, we mail gum. When sold, send money; we mail ring. 7th year. Hundreds of thousands pleased customers. Catalogues free showing many premiums. Garfield Gum Co., Box 830, Meadville, Pa.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 866, Detroit, Mich.

TO AGENTS—A postal will bring you information about a proposition which you yourself will say is a "winner." You can capture every town you visit, because the offer is genuine and good. It's books, but you don't go from door to door. Our plan is special. It has been thoroughly tested, and results have proved to be sure. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Exclusive territory if you write promptly. THE PERKINS BOOK COMPANY, 296 Broadway, New York.

MEDICAL.

Ladies: Use our harmless Remedy for delayed or suppressed Menstruation; it cannot fail; trial free. Paris Chemical Co., Dept. 8, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

CANCER CURED at HOME by internal treatment, no knife, plaster or pain. Book and Testimonials mailed FREE. Mason Cancer Institute, 121 W. 42d St., N. Y.

Free Rupture Cure
If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1514 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

A WIDESPREAD DELUSION

The desire for a limit upon production appears at times to be inspired by the widespread delusion that there will not be work for all if all work with the utmost energy; and in entertaining it the wage earners are at any rate not peculiarly at fault. Restrictions upon exertion have, however, a defense or excuse in other considerations less certainly fallacious. In some kinds of work rapidity is attained by a proportionate increase of muscular force expended; in such cases the greatest possible rapidity may not be desirable. It is alleged that in certain trades, as in the building trades, a few extremely energetic men in each group are encouraged to set a pace which the others are expected to follow, but which they cannot follow without over-exertion, injurious to health, and, in the long run, to the industry for whose services they become prematurely unfit. If such customs prevail, a limit to the day's work cannot well be condemned, though there is, of course, extreme difficulty in determining what a fair day's work is, and extreme danger that the maximum permitted will be less than good workmen ought to perform.—Ambrose P. Winston in the Atlantic.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

McKinley's Salary.

"Back in September I read in The Blade that a warrant for $39,800 was forwarded to Mrs. Wm. McKinley, at Canton, O., which, it was said, was the salary which would have been due her husband up to July 1, 1902, and that this appropriation was made by congress. Is this true?"—A. H. K., Athens, O.

The above statement is true. It has always been the custom, where a President of the United States has been assassinated, to forward to the widow the balance of the President's salary for the unexpired fiscal year. There is no law bearing upon this question except the unwritten law of custom. President McKinley was shot in September, 1901, and the $39,809 which was forwarded to Mrs. McKinley represents the amount of salary for the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Concerning Adam.

Editor Question Bureau:—In your answer "Concerning Adam," you ask me one question, namely: "It seems possible to be both a Christian believer and a sicentific believer?" I answer, yes; and I am both; but, has science proved that human beings (moral agents) lived on the earth before Adam?

If science has demonstrated this fact beyond the shadow of a doubt, then I will have to write my sermons over, or preach them to those who are not as well posted as the editor of the Question Bureau. I have tried to cultivate a love for truth, and that is the reason I take The Blade. It is the most reliable paper in this country. I quote The Blade when its comes to politics, just like I quote the Bible when it comes to religious questions.—M. H., Haviland, Kan.

That man existed on the earth before the 6,000 years which is generally accepted at the date of Adam's creation, there is not one particle of scientific doubt. But whether man was then a "moral agent" is something that science can not answer. Geology holds the record of the rocks; and she shows that man existed much longer ago than 6,000 years. She has the evidence in his skeletons, which do not differ in any material respect from the skeletons of the savage races of today. But was man then a moral agent? No one today can answer the question. But is it not fair to assume that if the Indian of Alaska, or he of Siberia, or the negro of Central Africa, is a moral agent, that the prehistoric man, whose skull shows as great a brain power as any of them in existence today, was also a moral agent? We thank our friend for his kindly expressions, and wish to say to him, and all our readers, that the highest duty of man is to accept the truth, no matter how much it may apparently oppose the beliefs transmitted from the far past, when science was not known.

To Mend Granite Ware.

Editor Blade:—Tell C. H. T., Elmira, Mich., to mend granite ware as follows: Pick the enamel off around the place to be mended and solder the same as tin, carefully covering with solder at the space not covered with enamel.—W. H. B., Mt. Vernon, S. D.

The Cabinet.

There are very many people who do not read the Question Bureau, who keep asking for the names of the President's cabinet. We published the list last May, and then said we would answer no questions concerning it until there was a change. At that time, there was every reason to believe that there would be one or two changes before September. These have not occurred, and there is nothing on the surface to make any one suppose there will be any change for an indefinite time in the future. So we give the answer again, though we protest against the waste waste of space—as the editor of the Bureau is limited as to the room he may occupy each week, and there are always more questions than there is room to answer. The cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of state, John Hay; secretary of the treasury, Leslie W. Shaw; secretary of war, Elihu Root; secretary of the navy, W. H. Moody; secretary of the interior, E. R. Hichcock; secretary of agriculture, J. M. Wilson; postmaster general, H. C. Payne; attorney general, Philander C. Knox.

We beg that no one will ask this question again until there is a change in the cabinet.

The American Trotter.

"Please give a history of the American trotter, and tell how and where a trotter is registered."—W. A. C., Knok Nostu, Mo.

Trotting is confined almost exclusively to the United States and Canada. It consists of races in which the horses are required to trot, and if they break into a gallop they must be pulled into a trot as soon as possible. The original trotter was a cross-bred horse, and his development began early in colonial days. The people of the northern colonies and Canada preferred riding to driving, because the roads in summer and autumn were good, while in winter the deep snow made sleighing rapid and easy, and a man who would have been frozen on horseback could travel comfortably in a sleigh. In the south it was different. Those colonies produced blooded horses, but no trotters. The fact that the early trotter originated in the northern staes and in Canada shows that his excellence is the result of long use, and that the inclination for that gait has become hereditary.

People have, unfortunately, lost sight of the main things involved in the issue of the race, and care only for time by the watch, which in truth is the least important element in the matter; for horses have beaten the best time made by other horses with which they would have stood very little chance in a race together. The time test does more than justice to the horse tried by it, and less than justice to the horse of past years. The improvements in tracks, the pneumatic tired sulky, and the advances in the mode of handling go to the advantage of the latest comer. As you will see by the Rules above, we can not give addresses; but any man interested in trotting horses can tell you all about registration, and where.

Indian Voters.

"Please inform your readers whether Indians in any state of the Union are allowed a vote."—Subscriber, Cutlips, West Virginia.

Civilized Indians are allowed to vote in some states of the Union—that is, Indians who are self-supporting and not on reservations. There are still Indians in Indiana and New York and we are informed they vote in these states.

The Hague Tribunal.

Please tell us the facts about The Hague arbitration board, now that the Venezuela row goes to it for settlement."—J. W., Mansfield, O.

The scheme adopted by the International Peace Conference of 1899 was intended to establish a permanent court of arbitration. The tribunal was so designated, officially. The membership of he court is, of course, subject to change. The term of service is six years. The court is given an office and fixed position at The Hague, the capital of the Netherlands. A permanent secretary general is in charge of its archives and offices. The plan adopted for the formation of the court of arbitration itself was very elaborate. The powers represented in the peace conference numbered 26. All of them agreed to select and designate, within three months after the close of the conference, not more than four persons apiece, of recognized fitness, to serve as arbitrators. It was stipulated that the same men might be nominated by two or more powers. It was not required that more than one arbitrator should be selected by any nation. At the expiration of the term of any member of the court he might be chosen again. Vacancies were to be filled in the same manner that selections were originally made. It was not planned that in any case of international contention the whole large court created should be called into service. The resolutions adopted by the peace conference provided that powers wishing the arbitration of issues between them should choose from among the members of the court of arbitration a satisfactory number of persons to officiate in regard to the specific matter at issue. If the principals in the case cannot make mutually acceptable selections from the membership of the court and agree among themselves, they are to let other powers, signers of The Hague convention, choose for them. This is a very much condensed outline of the organization of the court of arbitration and the manner in which it is to do its work.

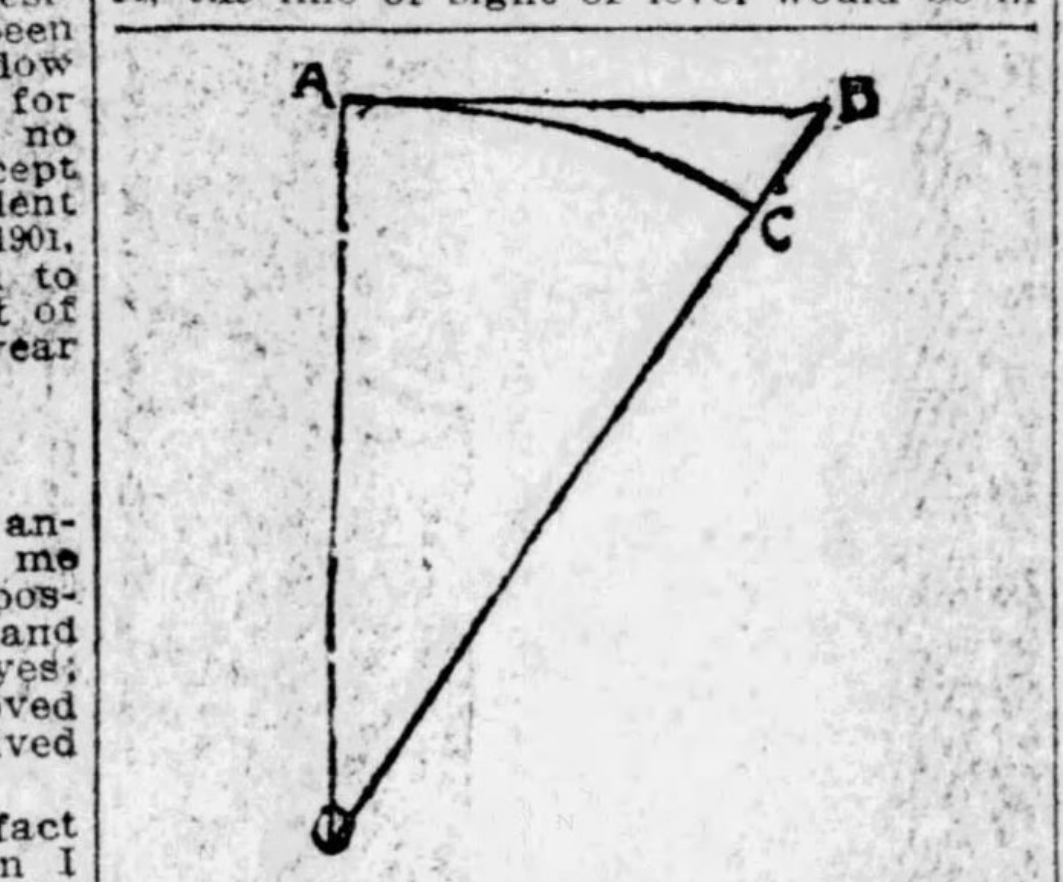
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Curvature of the Earth.

"Please tell how many feet or inches the earth's surface curves in a mile from the horizontal over the water, and how it is found?"—G. B. B., Put-in Bay, O.

We have submitted the question to Prof. W. W. White, of Harvard observatory, who gives the following method of obtaining the earth's curvature for a given distance, also the amount of earth's curvature for several cases, as obtained by this method:

The above cut will explain the matter clearly. Let AC represent a portion of the surface of the earth. If a level was set at A, the line of sight of level would be in the direction of tangent AB, while the true level would be AC. Then the difference, BC, would be the amount of curvature of earth for the distance, AB.



Now by plane geometry (AB) squared equals BC, divided by (AB) squared, the quotient multiplied by 20 C.

From this equation the curvature of the earth for one mile equals 0.666 feet; for two miles, 2,666 feet; for three miles, 6,000 feet. In other words, the curvature of the earth increases as the square of the distance.

Distance.	Amount of curvature.
100 feet	0.0028 inches
200 feet	0.0115 inches
500 feet	0.0717 inches
1000 feet	0.2808 inches
1 mile	0.606 feet
2 miles	2.666 feet
3 miles	6.000 feet
5 miles	16.675 feet
10 miles	66.700 feet

Julius Caesar.

"Please give a short sketch of the life of Julius Caesar."—M. E., Mt. Olive, Ill.

Caius Julius Caesar was a Roman general and statesman, born, it is believed, July 12, 102 B. C., and who was assassinated in the senate house at Rome on March 15, 44 B. C., in his 58th year. The month of his birth was formerly called Quintilis by the Romans, but in his honor it was changed to Julius, whence our word July. His father was of praetorian rank. From his earliest years Caesar gave evidence of extraordinary endowments. He was quick to learn, of wonderful memory and of indefatigable diligence. He was married in his 17th year to Cosutia, but soon obtained a divorce in order to marry Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, the leader of the plebeian party, thus giving him standing on the popular side. Sulla sought to detach him from this party and to divorce his wife, which Caesar refused. Sulla then stripped him of his inherited estate and his wife's dowry, and of the office of flamen dialis (priest of Jupiter), which he held. So active did Sulla's persecution become that Caesar fled from Rome and took refuge with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, now a part of Turkey in Asia. The death of Sulla allowed him to return to Rome. Caesar then determined to cultivate oratory in order to be more influential as a popular leader and set out for the island of Rhodes to be instructed by Molo, who was Cicero's teacher. On the way he was captured by pirates, who asked a ransom of 30 talents (over $30,000). Caesar laughed at them and told them if they knew who he was they would demand 50 talents. He finally consented to pay the 30 talents, but told them if he ever caught them he would crucify them all. He was landed at Delos, paid the ransom, but at once organized a fleet, captured the pirates and crucified the whole gang, as he had promised.

In B. C. 74, being chosen a pontifex, he returned to Rome. The next year he was chosen a military tribune and in 68 a quaestor. While he was quaestor he served in Spain, distinguishing himself by his military capacity. In 65 he was elected aedile, an office connected with public entertainments and gave magnificent games and festivals to win popular favor, coming out at the end of his office several million dollars in debt. In 63 he was chosen pontifex maximus, or chief priest of Rome. The next year he became praetor, and on laying down that office was appointed governor of the Roman province of Spain. He won high military success and hurried back to Rome, where he was chosen consul. He administered the government with great vigor, regardless of his colleague, Bibulus, and he strengthened the political coalition he had previously made with Pompey and Crassus, known as the first triumvirate.

At the close of his consulship he was given the government of Cisalpine Gaul for five years, and the senate added Transalpine Gaul, now France, in 59, to get him out of the way. During the years he held this position he defeated the Germanic tribes, driving them beyond the Rhine; he fully subjugated the Belgic tribes, winning remarkable victories; he invaded Great Britain in B. C. 55, and the next year made a partially successful conquest of that island. In 53 he suppressed an insurrection among the Gauls, and after a long campaign, in which he showed the most brilliant generalship, he fully subdued all of the country north of Spain and west of the Rhine, which river he crossed twice.

Political intrigues had been constantly agitating Rome, and Pompey, his son-in-law, procured a decree of the senate recalling Caesar, who refused to obey. The senate outlawed Caesar, despite the tribunes of the people, who were on his side. The tribunes fled to Caesar, who (January, B. C. 49) crossed the Rubicon, the stream that was the boundary between his province and Rome, which act was equivalent to a declaration of war. The senate prepared for defense, with Pompey in command. But the popular feeling was with Caesar, and Pompey and the senate fled to Greece. Caesar pursued them, and for years a war raged, which led Caesar into Spain and all over Italy; into Thessaly, a province of Greece, where, in the battle of Pharsalea, he defeated Pompey; and into Egypt, where he wept over the head of Pompey, treacherously killed there, and where he decided the contest for the throne of Egypt in favor of Cleopatra; into Asia Minor (now Turkey in Asia); into Africa, where he defeated Scipio. The result of this tremendous series of wars was that, in B. C. 46, Caesar reached supreme power in Rome, and was proclaimed dictator for ten years from January 1, B. C. 45.

Caesar set to work to reorganize the nation, though constantly interrupted by insurrections from the remains of the senatorial party. Pompey's sons rebelled against him in Spain, compelling him to go thither and crush them. On his return he was hailed as imperator (emperor), and invested with sovereign powers, the appellation "pater patriae," father of his country, being voted him by the senate. But the patrician element was bitterly opposed to his ambitions, and a conspiracy was formed to kill him, which was successful on the date given above. He sank, pierced by 23 dagger wounds, at the foot of Pompey's statue and died. Caesar was one of the greatest generals the world ever saw; he was a statesman of the highest rank; he was an orator of the first-class and as a writer he has no equal except Tacitus. His commentaries on the Gallic war is an universal text-book in colleges in the study of Latin.

The Twist in Vines.

Editor Blade:—B. J. W. W., of Water Valley, Ky., may "know beans when the bag is untied," but he doesn't know bean vines when they are tied to the poles. Bean vines invariably twine, contrary to the sun. Hops twine the reverse, as do morning glories. Bitter-sweet twines the same as beans. Don't be so positive about wiring all vines to the left, and have them untwine. Watch nature more closely, and you will know more of nature's laws.—W. F. D., Postville, Iowa.

Editor Blade:—I saw a uestion asked in the Bureau columns of The Blade of December 18, by B. J. W. W., of Water Valley, Ky. The uestion is, Why is it that climbing vines always turn to the right? I take this method to inform the gentleman that his statement is incorrect. All vines do not always run or turn to the right. For instance, the bean vine climbs one way around a pole, and the hop vine climbs around the other way—both side by side, in the same latitude. Set a pole on the west side of a bean vine, and it will start to the north, northwest, southwest, south, back to the east, around the pole. Set a pole on the west side of a hop vine, and it will start south on the east side of the pole, thence southwest, northwest, thence north, thence northeast to east, where it started, while the bean vine goes the reverse—to the west, from where it started. Can any reader of The Blade tell the cause of the difference?—A. J. O., Elizabeth, Wr. Va.

Tomatoes and Cancer.

"Does the eating of tomatoes cause cancer, or have anything to do with the disease? During the last tomato season I heard many people say that they did, or at least that all people who have cancer are fond of tomatoes."—J. R. G., Storm Lake, Iowa.

That sort of reasoning is like that of the negro who refused ever to go to bed, because the vast majority of people die in bed. One might as well say that consumption of the lungs is caused by eating bread, because all consumptive patients eat bread. The vast majority of intelligent people eat tomatoes, and are very fond of them; it is not cancerous patients alone who eat them or are fond of them. You will see the fallacy of the reasoning in the people who say tomatoes cause cancer, or that people with cancer are fond of them. The tomato has not been a common article of food but about one hundred years or so, yet there was as much cancer in proportion to population as there is now.

Johnny Appleseed.

"I would be pleased to have you give what information you can about that unique individual called Johnny Appleseed. By the mention made of him, he must have lived about a century ago, but I have been unable to find a connected history of him."—N. P. S., Belle Plaine, Ia.

John Chapman was an eccentric character—really an insane person, with one dominating idea — who came originally from New England to the Western country. He was born at or near Springfield, Mass., in 1775. About 1801 he came to Ohio with his half-brother. He later located near Pittsburg, and began raising apple trees from the seed. As early as 1806 he is reported as going down the Ohio river with two canoes lashed together, loaded with apple seeds, which he had obtained from the cider presses in Pennsylvania. He would carry a bag or two of these seeds on an old horse, and sometimes on his back. He would travel on the frontier, clear a little patch, and plant apple seeds. He had these little orchard patches all through western Pennsylvania, Ohio and part of Indiana. In 1838 he resolved ot go farther on. He died March 11, 1845, in St. Joseph township, Indiana, and is buried two and a half miles north of Ft. Wayne.

Portraits of Christ.

"Were there any artists in Christ's time? Is there any way of knowing that the pictures we see almost every day of our Savior look as he did? I always supposed they were painted from imagination, but they all seem to look alike."—J. L. W., Charlesworth, Mich.

Jesus was a Jew, and from the gospels we know that he was a strict observer of the Jewish law. They did not allow the representation of any living figure, deeming it an infraction of the commandment. Hence there is no portrait of him which is authentic. The earliest painters among the Christians who were not Jews made ideal portraits of him, and these were improved upon by the great painters of the Renaissance; and the portraits we see are copies of those ideal portraits, painted by the great masters. You will note that none of them give him the Jewish features which in all probability belonged to him.

Silver in 1873.

"How was silver demonetized? If by congress, can I get a Congressional Record of that year, and where?"—D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.

You probably refer to the silver dollar. Even after the coinage act of 1835, which was amended in 1837, the silver dollar was worth a cent or two more as bullion than its face value—that is, the bullion in the silver dollar was worth a little more than the bullion in the gold dollar. Hence these dollars were sold for bullion, and never went into general circulation. From 1862 onward through the civil war, and later, there was only paper currency. In 1873, when it was determined to return to specie payments, and bring our paper money up to its gold value, a new coinage law was enacted. As the old silver dollar was then worth more than its face, it was dropped from the coinage. Shortly after that, because of the enormous production of silver from the new mines of the west, the price of silver began falling, and has kept on dropping ever since. There was no Congressional Record at that time. It was then called the Congressional Globe. Bound volumes of it are undoubtedly in your state library at Indianapolis. The bill was months in going through congress, and you will have to trace its course through several volumes.

Australia.

"Please give a description of Australia. When discovered and why so called."—A. P., Way, O.

"Will you kindly give me some information about the people of Australia, their nationality, customs, etc?"—L. D., Leslie, Michigan.

Australia is now classed as one of the continents. It is 2,500 miles from east to west and 1,900 from north to south, with an area of 3,000,000 square miles, or about one-fourth less than Europe. The settled portions are along the coast, especially in the southeastern portion. The interior is a great table land, without any large rivers; and with a deficient rainfall, there are vast acres of hopelessly irreclaimable desert. The white population is almost entirely of British descent, and their institutions, customs and religions are the same as those of Great Britain and the United States. The name Australia is derived from the Latin word australis meaning southern, and was applied to the continent because of its southern location on the globe.

St. Gothard Tunnel.

"Please describe the St. Gothard tunnel in Switzerland?"—Subscriber, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The pass of St. Gothard, across the Alps, from the Lake of Lucerne in Switzerland to Lake Maggiore in Italy, is one of the most celebrated in the Alps, and is 6,936 feet high at the highest point. Since 1882, however, a railroad has climbed the lower Alps of the mountain on each side, and then burrowed through in a tunnel which extends from Goschenen, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, 3,639 feet high, to Airolo, Italy, 3,757 feet high. It is 9¼ miles in length, is 26 feet wide and 21 feet high, and cost $11,350,000.

Patent Medicines.

F. S., Ritter, Ore.: A proprietary medicine may be patented, but this involves making the formula public, and hence is not much resorted to. The fees are: On filing the application, $15; when the patent is isued, $20—making $35 in all. This is paid to the government, and does not include the fee of the patent attorney. The usual way is to get a copyright on the name, or on the trade-mark. The fee is $25. Your better plan, if you want a patent, is to write a letter to "Cofmissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.," telling him you wish to patent a medicine, and asking for the necessary blanks. If you conclude to copyright the name, then address a letter of inquiry, addressed to the "Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.," and ask for a blank application.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again: that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Remains of Columbus.

Not long ago, a querist asked about the final disposition of the remains of Christopher Columbus, which were supposed to be deposited in the cathedral at Havana, Cuba, and which, after Cuba was yielded up by Spain, were taken, with great ceremony, across the Atlantic, and deposited in the cathedral at Seville, Spain. But it is a question whether these remains were really those of Columbus. Santo Domingo, Hayti, has always claimed to be the true place of his sepulture. The facts on which this claim rests are that the remains of Columbus and those of his son, Don Diego, were taken from Seville to Santo Domingo about 1536. They were deposited under the chancel in the cathedral there, but with no monument, nor any inscription to mark the exact spot where the relics of each were interred. The historian Moreau St. Mery, writing in 1783, says that "their location had become a matter of absolute doubt and uncertainty." The records of the cathedral, which probably would have settled the matter, had been destroyed when the soldiers of Drake pillaged the city long before. After the treaty of Basle, in 1795, when Spain ceded to France her portion of the island, the right was reserved to remove the bones of Columbus to Spanish soil. When the transfer was about to be made a search was instituted by excavating in the chancel of the cathedral at Santo Domingo, "about where the relics were supposed to be."

The record states that they came upon "the remains of some deceased person," but there was no inscription nor anything by which they could be identified. The remains of this "deceased person" were taken to Havana, and deposited in the cathedral there with great pomp and ceremony. For over three-quarters of a century no question was raised as to the genuineness of those remains. Washington Irving accepted it as a fact that the bones of Columbus rested at Havana, and other historians naturally followed him. But in 1877, while making some alternations in the cathedral in Santo Domingo, a small leaden casket was discovered with a silver plate lying on the top, with a couple of screws, which it was supposed had originally fastened it to a wooden box which had entirely rotted away, and this plate bore the inscription, "A. Cristobal Colon," which, as we should read it, was "Admiral Christopher Columbus." The casket, which was much corroded, contained other inscriptions, which seemed to prove conclusively that it contained the true remains of the great discoverer, while that taken to Havana probably contained the remains of Don Diego, his son, which had been deposited near by.

Among those present at the time the discovery was made in 1877 were men of unimpeachable character and intelligence and integrity, who give their testimony, which is full and complete. They are all convinced that Spain made a mistake and took the wrong remains to Havana in 1795. Among those who so testify are our own representative, Mr. Paul Jones, the vice consul of England, and the consuls of Italy, France and Spain. The Spanish consul was recalled immediately after he had given his testimoney. The documents published by Senor Emiliano Tejera in 1878 contain a full statement of the case. Mr. James Carson Brevoort, who made an investigation of the circumstances attending the discovery, immediately after the facts became known, said that he was convinced that the genuine remains of Columbus were those at Santo Domingo, and he so states in the magazine of American History, 1878. In 1880 the Dominican senate, considering the claim as having been proven, decided to erect a monument over the remains of Columbus in Santo Domingo. In 1890 Herr Cronan went from Germany for the purpose of ascertaining the truth "as a matter of history," and came to the conclusion, after a thorough examination, that the remains in Santo Domingo were the true remains of Columbus.

Idle Queries.

"Please tell which has cost the human race the most, both in lives and capital, fire or water, since the great deluge. Give the estimate as nearly as you can and oblige a constant reader."—J. W. B., Beech, W. Va.

It is utterly impossible for any one to answer such questions, or to make any reliable estimate. There is, first, no historical data of reliability for thousands of years; and, second, no person competent for the work would undertake such a gigantic task, because the result, even if ascertained, would be utterly valueless to mankind.

Thomas A. Edison.

"Please give as much about Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, as your space will allow."—F. D., Jasper, Mich.

Thomas Alva Edison was born at Milan, O., in 1848. At 12 years of age he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway; learned telegraphy and worked a san operator at various places in the United States and Canada; invented many telegraphic appliances, including the automatic repeater, the quadruplex and sextuplex telegraph, etc., the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, to detect small changes in temperature; the megaphone, the phonograph, the aerophone, the incandescent electric lamp and lighting system, the kinetoscope and scores of other inventions. He lives in New Jersey.

Miscellaneous.

D. T., Middle River, Ia.: We have not the record.

J. J. Nye, W. Va.: The passage is found in Isaiah xxxv, 8.

W. F. H., Ypsilanti, Mich.: There is no relationship named "great cousin."

G. B. M., Decatur, Mich.: We never heard of him, we are sorry to say. Better get a lawyer.

G. W. L., Mexia, Tex.: It would take more room than the Bureau can spare to do the progress of education anything like justice.

THE MONEY-COUNTER'S HANDS

"Look at my hands," said a man as he drifted into the office of a well known business men, and as he said it he stretched his fingers out to their full length, exposing the palms of his hands. The inside of his hands were very rough. That was exactly what he wanted to call attention to.

"Do you see these crusty formations," he continued, "these corns and bunions, and knots, and other things of that sort? Look at 'em." He still held his hands open for inspection. "Do you know where I got 'em?" he asked. "Splittin' wood?" answered the man. "Not much," said the fellow with the rusty hands. "Maulin' rails?" ventured the man again. "Nope," was the short reply of the man with the heavy hands. "Pullin' a cross-cut saw" suggested the man as a last resort, but he was wrong again. "Well, how on earth did you get 'em then?" he asked, with a show of impatience. "Handlin' money," was the man's reply, as he smiled at the look of disgust and incredulity which spread over the face of the man he was talking to. "Yes, sir; I got all these corns, and bunions and knots, and other rough things which you see on my hands by handling money. You see, I work for the traction company, and have to handle and sort all the money of the company. It is awfully hard on the hands. A great deal of the money is in small denominations, and we handle it in bags and packages of various sizes. There is so much of it that a fellow's hands soon become hard on the inside and gradually grow it to the knotty condition which you find mine in at this time. You can bet that handling money is not the soft and velvety business it is generally supposed to be. The association of soft, white hands with the business of handling money is dead wrong, and if any man doubts what I say about it I simply ask him to step up and take a look at my hands."

And the money-handler with the rough hands blew out as suddenly as he had blown in.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Reindeer in Asia.

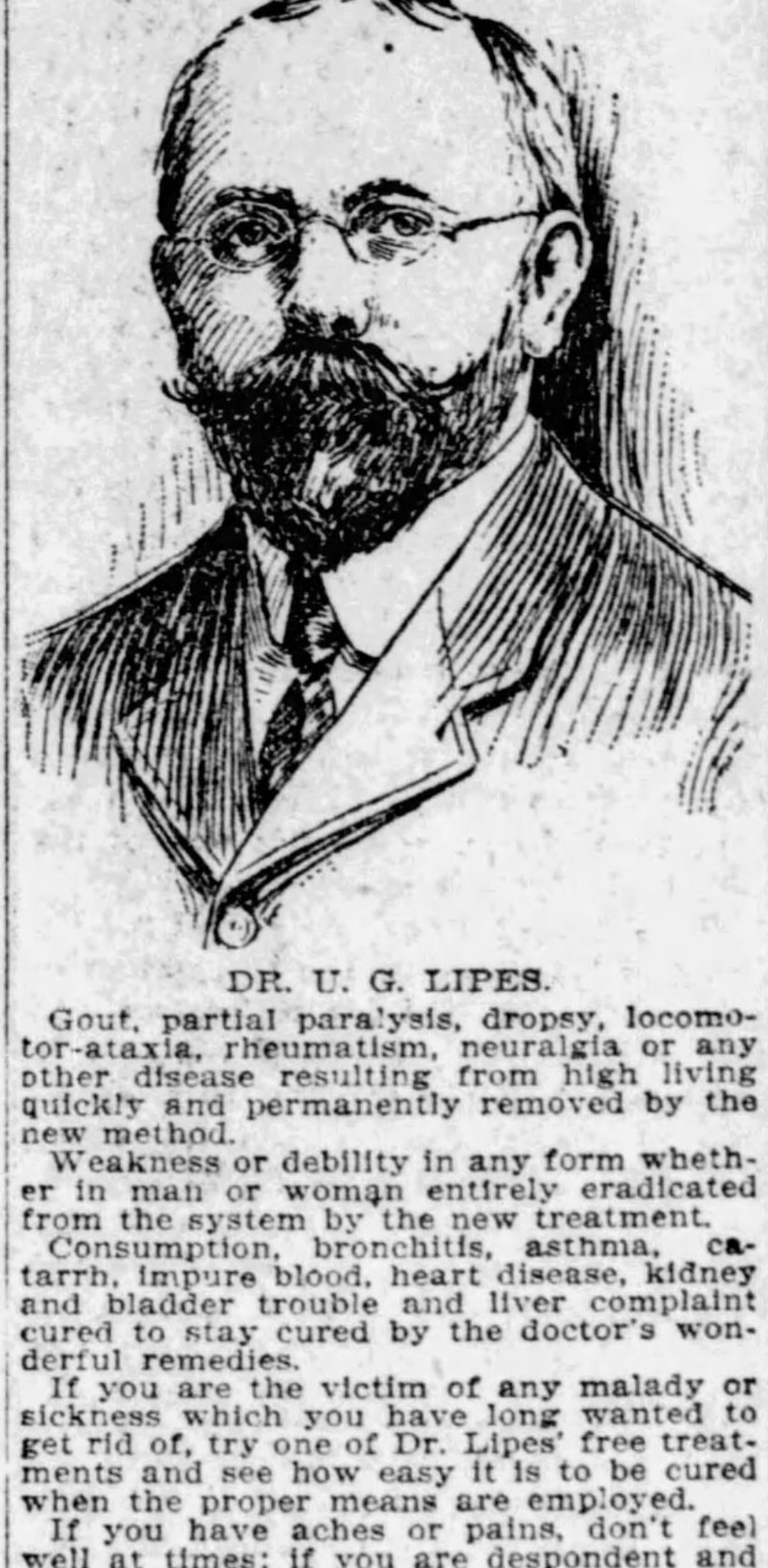
A Russian explorer, Ignatow, while recently exploring the Telezkoje lake in the Altai mountains in Asia, discovered there many herds of reindeer, although the lake is situated in 50 degrees north latitude, that is, south of London and Berlin, and almost in the same latitude as Plymouth and Havre.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.



DR. U. G. LIPES.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any other disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be. Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

DOWN THE GRADE WITH BOB, CALIFORNIA, 1874

We're up the grade,
Now for the other side;
Sling the buckskin in 'em,
Let 'em slide.

We're full of "Frisco" folk
And "tenderfeet,"
They want some "early stagin',"
Here's their treat.

Straighten the tugs,
And let 'em hit the dust.
Hi, there! you trottin' devil,
Lope or bust.

Six yaller mules,
And hellions, every one;
Hoop—la, git out,
Your job has just begun!

Oh, we're all right,
My lady, dry your tears;
Sit down, my lord,
And chase away your fears.

The road is ten feet wide
From bluff to ledge;
And manzanillo strung
Along the edge.

Why, man alive,
A Chinaman at night
Could hit the trail here—
Why, it's out o' sight!

Git out o' here—
You leaders, switch your tails,
You're haulin' Uncle Sammy's sacred mails;
Stretch them there traces,
Limber up your heels,
The coach you're pullin' has two pair o' wheels.

No bitin' now
You lop-eared antelope;
You old coyote,
Bust it down the slope.

Tighten the traces,
Hump yer back and git—
You haven't turned a hair,
Now, bite the bit.

Thanks, I'm all right,
Why, yes, I guess I could
Smoke a cigar;
Gimme a light—that's good.

There haint no tin foil
Cabbage leaf in that;
A Mexican cigar—
I'll bet my hat.
Oh, yes, I used to
Run 'em through, you know;
Over the Rio Grande
From Mexico—

Some years before
That nigh wheel mule was born—
But, here's our station,
Gabriel, toot yer horn.

Ragtown Junction,
Ten o'clock at night—
The bar room's blazin',
Strangers, will ye light?

—Francis S. Borton in Mexican Herald.

THE DOGS OF ST. BERNARD

A French tourist relates that some time ago he set out to cross St. Bernard's Pass by himself and got caught in the fog near the top. He sat on a rock and waited for one of the dogs to come and attend to him, but in vain, and when the fog cleared away he managed to reach the Hospice. On arrival he observed that he thought the dog a rather overrated animal.

"There I was," he said, "for at least six hours, and no one came near me."

"But why," exclaimed one of the monks, "why did you not ring us up on the telephone?"

To the astonished tourist it was explained that the whole pass is provided with shelters at short distances from each other, all in direct communication with the Hospice. When the bell rings the monks send off a hound loaded with bread and wine and other comforts. The dog on duty is told what number has rung, and he goes straight to that shelter.

This system saves the hounds their old duty of patrolling the pass on the chance of a stray traveler being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow, this entailed very hard and often fruitless labor.—Baltimore Sun.

John and Demijohn.

Some days ago some men from down the country toward Pattersons Creek were in Cumberland and bought and imbibed freely of the obejoyful and all started home together—James, William, John and demijohn. The river was rising, and as they crossed Wileys ford the driver pulled jee the wrong way and they got into wet water and all went cosouse. After a long struggle all got out, and the horse, too, but bacon, 100 pounds of bran, a sack of middlings, a coat, a watch and other articles went on toward Georgetown. John held on to demijohn, or "he" would have gone, too. In the struggle for land all reached it but Mr. John, he got on the opposite bank and called to the others to know if they were going to let him drown, but they took care of John for he had the demijohn.—Queen City Courier.

He "Ascended."

After the Rev. Joseph Parker, the famous London preacher, passed away, Nov. 28, there was placed on the door of his residence at Hampstead a simple white card, without a black border, and with this inscription: "At 5 o'clock p. m., Dr. Parker ascended."

The Sunday School,

BY THE EARTHQUAKE'S SHOCK

International Sunday School Lesson for January 4—"Paul and Silas at Philippi." Acts xvi: 22-34.

For six months the Sunday schools have been studying the early history of the Jewish nation; with the new year we jump over into the New Testament and resume the study of the early Christian church, after which, for half a year more, the lessons will be in the Old Testament again, taking up the thread we have just dropped. These new lessons are mostly in the Book of Acts, with an occasional lesson from one of the Epistles illuminating the same period. Great deeds and great doctrines will be the subject of study, and they are as interesting as profitable. Not only do they present first century truth for twentieth century living, but they also inform us upon great facts of which no cultivated person should be ignorant.

A special word of reminder is in place here. It is that, in every case, the entire incident or chapter or book forming the basis of a lesson should be studied. Of ncessity—a purely mechanical necessity—the lesson committee assigns only a few verses for printing, but it intends that the entire passage should be studied. In the present instance, only 12 verses out of the midst of a complete story are printed in the lesson helps; these are not intelligible without a knowledge of what precedes and follows them.

Running Against Vested Interests.

Paul and Silas were making a tour of the churches which the former had established on a previous journey, and they had come to Philippi, the most important city in that part of Macedonia (for this was after Paul had heard the summons, "Come over to Macedonia and help us") and a Roman settlement. They were one day on their way from the home of their hostess, Lydia, the seller of purple dyes, when a girl who was a fortune teller hailed them, declaring to all within hearing who they were and what their mission. At last Paul turned and rebuked her, and drove out the evil spirit. Now this girl had made much money for her masters by her fortune-telling, and when they found their source of revenue gone they stirred up a strife against the two missionaries. Of course they hid the real reason of their antagonism, declaring it to be on racial grounds. It was an early anti-Semetic riot.

The real secret of the disturbance was the fact that certain men had been wounded in their pocketbooks. Many men will fight harder for their material interests than for their consciences or their liberty. Any one who has dared attack vested interests knows how relentless such a foe is. Statesmen, reformers, educators and even preachers in our own time have been made aware of this. Hiding self behind apparent zeal for patriotism and the established order, this vicious and relentless commercialism stands in the way of many greatly needed reforms.

Mob Law in the Long Ago.

The book which shows the best knowledge of human nature and life says: "All we, like sheep, have gone astray." That's it; "like sheep." Wherever there is a wicked old bell wether to jump a fence there is a whole witless flock to follow. By itself behind apparent zeal for patriotmerchants incited a mob to attack Paul and Silas. The magistrates, poor weaklings, were not proof against the spirit of lynch law, and so they had the two men arrested and punished, without any show of justice. The story reads as if it might have occurred in China or Spain or South America, where Christian missionaries have had to undergo similar indignities.

The Bible has many stories of mob law, and they are all stories of evil results. Based on his knowledge of such experiences, the inspired writer said: "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." For multitudes, unless they are following a wise leader, always do evil. It is a sorry day for any community when it gives itself over to mob law.

A Whipping, a Dungeon and Stocks

In high-handed injustice, the two prisoners were flogged, and, with their bleeding wounds uncared for, were thrown into a dirty dungeon, being obliged to suffer the further indignity of having their feet fastened in stocks. Hard indeed was the lot of these missionaries, yet they were but following in the train of their Master. Paul had warned his converts to expect just this, and he himself never shrank from that which he prescribed for others. Indeed, the old hero got to the point where he could "glory in tribulations." For a great goal he was willing to endure a hard race. And it is from the school of adversity that great characters are graduated. As a soft climate is enervating to the body, so easy circumstances do not conduce to strength of soul. A public speaker said not long ago: "I could almost wish that more people were having their heads cut off for being Christians; then I know that religion would mean more to us all." Out of China's Boxer outrages and persecutions is emerging a holier, stronger and larger church. Human nature, the world over, responds to the challenge of hardship.

In the light of the apostles and missionaries and martyrs of all ages, the Christian today should witness a braver confession. It ill becomes one who is heir to such glory to strike his colors at the appearance of a sneer, a laugh or a frown. The story of Paul and Silas, like most other Bible stories, is freighted with a message of heroism. "Quit you like men; be strong."

A Midnight Prayer Meeting.

If anyone ever had good reason for self-pity and for complainings, it was the two victims of a crowd's fury, as they lay in their noisome prison cell, sore and bleeding. But strong men, such as these were, are never grumblers; besides, they possessed a peace and a joy which were too great and too deep for all the power of the Roman empire to affect. So, at the midnight hour we find them holding a prayer-meeting, which was given over chiefly to singing—not weeping or whining or mutual condolings, but singing. The singing heart survives all trials and conquers all difficulties. The more music the more might.

Whither do our thoughts fly when released from conscious direction? What trend does our mind take when left to itself? In the midnight hour, when sleep shuns our eyelids, what do we think about? Are our thoughts in the night watches like the psalmist's, thoughts of God? Are we of the company of Paul and Silas, who brighten the midnight with our prayers and praises? These queries naturally suggest themselves as we read this story. Prayer was so much a habit of life with these men that they had recourse to it at all times.

During the French and English wars in Canada a Scot was arrested outside the lines on the charge of having been in communication with the enemy. He had been overheard speaking to some one, but his defense was that he had gone apart for a season of prayer. "Well," said the officer, taking out his watch, "you may pray now, for you have but ten minutes to live. Pray ahead, and pray out aloud." At once the old soldier got down on his knees and poured out his soul to God in such loving submission and tender affection that tears sprang unbidden to many eyes. "That'll do!" cried the officer; "you are acquitted; no man could pray like that who is not used to praying. Only the soldier who is faithful at drill can succeed at dress parade."

Paul and Silas prayed with power, because they were accustomed to praying. They did not wait until they got into a corner to pray. Therefore their petitions and praises had wonderful results.

The Earthquake Messenger.

The master whom these men served has many kinds of tools. Sometimes his messengers are angel visitants of still, small voices; sometimes they are the whirlwind and the earthquake. On this occasion He shook the earth around about the jail to effect the release of His imprisoned friends. God can do everything, but He cannot go back on a friend. He will look out for His own if He has to reverse the course of nature to do so. He is a great God whom we serve, and His greatness should keep us from ever despairing or growing faint-hearted. He still has in reserve for our help, should it be needed, the earthquake that set Paul and Silas free.

A Proud Roman Brought Low.

"Better death than dishonor," was the Roman principle, which led many a defeated general to take his life. The governor of this prison in which the missionaries were incarcerated attempted this cowardly course as an escape from the disgrace of losing his prisoners, when he was awakened by the earthquake. Paul stayed his hand magnanimously; in his triumph he had thought of others, which was in contrast to the selfishness of the jailer who thought first and only of himself.

The miracle converted him. Out of His lips penitents everywhere get the cry, "What must I do to be saved?" The salvation which he sought with trembling he found with rejoicing. From Paul and Silas he learned the simplicity of the gospel; and he and his house accepted the Saviour. The whole incident occupied a very brief period, within a single night the heathen household of the governor became baptized believers.

There is a sidelight here upon the responsibility of the head of a house for all of its members. This is the divine order written in the word, and written in the nature of man. Nowadays we often see children and women at the head of a household; this is something that man must answer for. He is God's representative to his family and responsible for their moral and spiritual welfare, as well as for their material comfort. In this jail was a sight which we should oftener see—whole families turning to Christ.

An Instance of Christian Manhood

In the morning, the magistrates having slept over their rash action, and having come to realize that it might have unpleasant consequences, sent word that the two prisoners should be released. Paul's answer is to be commended to those gentle folks who think religion has a heart but no backbone. "They have flogged us in public without trial, though we are Roman citizens, and have put us in prison, and now they are going to send us out secretly! No, indeed! Let them come and take us out themselves." Which they did in a jiffy, with many apologies and entreaties.

This spirit of virile manhood which Paul showed here, and on other occasions, has characterized all reformers who since his day have gone out against evil in the name of the strong Son of God. Religion does not emasculate one's manliness; it makes him a braver, truer, nobler man. It does not make him less of a foe to be reckoned with by wrong, but more. The preachers who today are most popular and useful are the men who declare the force and power of religion, as well as its love. The gospel is strength added to strength; any weakness is a misrepresentation of it.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

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(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correc ly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that wom trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fa disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

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HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Parke—I thought you were going to put your boy into business?

Lane—I did, but I found it was cheaper to send him to college.—Life.

The air of the confidence man is always cool and bracing.—Life.

Asked the other day if he thought marriage a failure, Brother Dickey replied emphatically:

"No, suh—not in my case. Dey warn't no failure at all—she got me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A woman really needs two faces: Her own face and the face she kisses other women with.—Puck.

"So you are going back to Europe?"

"I am," said the musician. "I am going back where they love art for art's sake; where low, mercenary considerations do not infect the atmosphere of genius."

"Then you do not like the Americans?"

"Why should I? They refused to pay five dollars a seat to hear my concerts."—Washington Star.

A STRENUOUS PREACHER.

Three months ago the Rev. Minor White was driven from his pulpit in Johnson township by members of the congregation, who hurled stones and other missiles. Sunday he returned and asked to be forgiven and to be allowed to preach. Entering the pulpit he recounted his former experience and is then alleged to have said he had no stones with him but that he could "maul the devils out of the man who led that mob with this," holding up and shaking his fist, "and he can take it now or wait until after church."

A man in the congregation arose and shouted: "Who are you, anyhow? We thought you came here to preach."

"I did," said White, "and if you move toward me some preacher will preach your funeral tomorrow." After several like threats had passed, the minister is said to have grabbed an iron bar which braced a window and ran the congregation out of the house of worship. He then put out the lights and started home. On the way he was assailed with a volley of stones but found shelter.—Detroit Evening News.

STRANGE DOINGS OF A DOG

A mysterious dog has appeared in th vicinity of Baltimore with terrifying effects upon some of the persons, who ar said to have seen it. The negro stevedores employed in loading and unloadin the ships at the Northern Central railroad's iron ore piers, Lower Canton, ar in a fever of excitement about the existence of a peculiar actions of the strange canine, which each day goes through a most remarkable proceeding in the woods near the piers and in the rear of Patapsco Park. The dog is known among the stevedores as "the spook dog of Cooksie's woods," and that particular patch of forest where the animal is said to have his stamping ground is as carefully avoided by the negroes as though a family of rattlesnakes had taken up quarters there.

Near the southern edge of the woods about one hundred and fifty feet north the Northern Central's weighing stati is a circular path, well marked by patter of feet. Around this path the is said to run between the hours of 6 7 each morning. How the animal ca to perform this peculiar feat is known, but that it does so is sto affirmed by a hundred or more men have witnessed the exhibition, which been repeated almost every morning June.

Several gentlemen, after witnessing th dog's movements, have concluded the quadruped was at one time conne with a show in which his duty was to r about an arena at a certain hour ea day. They think that the habit co tracted there has clung to the dog a cannot be shaken off. Attempts ha been made to capture the beast, but eludes all efforts and persists in takin its morning exercise unless frightened by an attempt to interfere.

The animal is said to be black, w tan legs, somewhat resembling a col and is about as large as a setter. A f weeks ago the path was filled up w dirt to determine if the dog could fi the place again. The next day when t canine returned he began the usual r with himself and the path is again clea ly marked. It is now worn about tw inches deep. Tree roots which cross are worn like scoured planks. In t center of the circle are several trees Baltimore Sun.

A Valuable Diamond.

The pope has a diamond which is sa be one of the most valuable in the w and which has certainly a very stra history. It was presented to his holi by Mr. Kruger, then president of Transvaal Republic. The president ceived it from Memela, a native ch who was once taken by the Boers ordered to be released by Kruger. Be it fell into the hands of Memela it owned by the chief of the Basutos, was taken by him from the Zulu The history of the diamond has marked by a series of the most b wars.—Tatler.

The Problem.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—They say coalin sea is a great problem, John.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Coaling anyw now, dear, seems to be a problem.—Y ers Statesman.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1903.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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JANUARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We have recently mailed to all subscribers whose time expires this month, a proposition for renewal so favorable that it must be acceptable to all. Not only should it bring us a renewal in every instance, but a large number of new subscribers as well. This proposition is good for thirty days only, and must be accepted during January or not at all. Among so many, a portion of them will perhaps go astray, by reason of misdirection or careless handling of the mail. Therefore, any January subscriber not getting our proposition at time of reading this announcement, will kindly drop us a postal request for a duplicate.

KIPLING ON VENEZUELA.

Every one who is conversant with modern English literature knows Rudyard Kipling. While there are plenty of things with which one may find fault in his manner of discussing things, yet we all admire his intense loyalty—not to England as England alone, if you please, but to the British Empire—the great world power which, through her magnitude and her mighty navy, bestrides the world as did the Colossus of Rhodes, the entrance to the harbor of that commercial entrepot of the classical world.

Kipling is always strong, always imperial, always intensely English, when to be English means the perpetuation of British power in far-off foreign lands. The Venezuelan business in its one aspect—the alliance with Germany, the second naval power in the world in effectiveness—has stirred him to the center. He cares nothing for the weaker people—in this case, Venezuela—nor for anything else than English domination of the seas. Especially is he bitter against any alliance with any nation that is not distinctly friendly to Great Britain, and her self-imposed mission as "the policeman of the world." Kipling represents, far more than any other English writer of the present time, the attitude of the British public toward the insistent and immediate questions of the day. He expresses the bitter hatred of the British public to Germany in his latest poem, "The Rowers," which was printed in the London Times of December 22. The poem, which is herewith given, is supposed to be the plaint of a crew of an English war galley:

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song,
As they brought the war boat 'round.

Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe!

That we must lie off a lightless coast,
And haul, and back and veer,
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most
For a year and a year and a year.

There was never a shame in Christendie,
They laid not to our open door,
And ye say we must take the winter sea
And sail with them once more!

Look south, the gale is scare o'erpast,
That stripped and laid us down,
When we stood forth, but they stood fast,
And prayed to see us drown.

The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
Our wounds are bleeding yet,
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold,
o help them press for a debt.

ath all the flags of all mankind,
hat use upon the seas,
s there no other fleet to find,
hat ye strike hands with these?

evil times that men could choose,
n evil fate to fall,
at brooding judgment let ye loose,
pick the worst of all?

sight of peace from the narrow seas,
O'er half the world to run,
ith a cheated crew to leagues anew,
With the Goth and the shameless Hun?

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

The Boxer outbreak in China three ears ago is viewed with horror by the vilized world, because of the atrocities mmitted. Yet, viewed from the inese standpoint, it was a patriotic ovement—a protest against foreign ddling, and a demand that China shall for the Chinese. The Boxer way of eeing China from foreign interference s simply to kill all foreigners within ach—a method whose philosophy is as rimitive as was that of the American ndians, who made bloody forays along e frontier in the hope of stopping the coming wave of white civilization.

But the Boxer movement is not dead, is the hatred of foreigners any less gnant in China than before. In fact deeper in the region around Tien in and Pekin—the scene of the activ- of the allied troops. A Boxer leader, ose head was demanded by the allies, who was simply exiled to an interior ince by the imperial government, has red up the people to another anti- ign demonstration and is said to have 00 men under arms. There is little bt but that he is secretly receiving the uragement of the dowager empress, se hatred of foreigners is intense and asoning.

is not probable that this movement amount to anything serious, if the igners in the disturbed province obey warnings that have been sent, and e the province. Especially should the sionaries in Kan Su be ordered away their superiors, as they are the ecial objects of hatred, not only be- se they are foreigners and are teach- a different religion, but because the rse of many of them has been most ise, and has made all missionaries lly obnoxious.

at blockade is Caribbean, not "Pa- "

THE NEW YEAR.

Once more we reach the arbitrary date chosen as that on which to commence counting anew the circle of the months. It is the smaller number of earth's teeming millions that begin their year on this particular day, but they embrace the great Christian nations of the world, except Russia, which adheres to the old Gregorian calendar, now some thirteen or fourteen days behind the Julian reckoning.

But, no matter what date a nation takes for its New Year day, the occasion is always a festive one. The Athenians of Paul's day were not peculiar in their devotion to new things. Humanity in general gets tired of the old and welcomes the new, in most cases. It has been but a twelvemonth since the advent of 1902 was welcomed with rejoicing; but we are like the little boy, vexed with his mother, who told her he wished his father would get a new mamma, because he was "tired of seeing her around."

Yet the year just closed has been a time of general prosperity to the people of the United States. Our industries have been active, business has been brisk, and the twelvemonth has been one of good times. The new year opens without anything to threaten any change of this condition. Let us hope that the fair promise of the opening shall be fulfilled in the coming months; that prosperity shall be the rule with our farms and factories, our mines and mills, our industries and our commerce; that 1903 may be indeed a happy New Year!

TO THE HAGUE.

It is a matter of the highest gratification to the American people that the Venezuelan matter will not be arbitrated by President Roosevelt. The rare diplomatic ability of Secretary Hay has been successful in securing the assent of England, Germany and Italy to the American request that the matter be submitted to The Hague tribunal of arbitration.

The Washington dispatches convey also the information that the Monroe Doctrine will not be brought into the controversy in any way that might create an embarrassing situation for the United States. While this is a gratifying statement, it is also rather superfluous. It is difficult to conceive how the Monroe Doctrine could be dragged into the controversy, which is simply one concerning money owed by Venezuela.

The situation is this: Venezuela owes to the subjects of certain European nations some debts arising out of business contracts. These debts are not disputed by the Castro government; its plea is that the insurrection impaired its debt paying power, and thus caused delay. Besides these debts, there are sundry claims for damages urged against Venezuela. Castro claims that the sums demanded are excessive; while Germany and Great Britain declare they are just and fair. It is not denied by Venezuela that they should pay something; it is the amount which is in controversy.

Hence, the matter is a perfectly simple one, and most properly one for arbitration. It may take some time to go over the details of debts and the claims for damages, but there is no question of sovereignty nor of rival claims to territory. In fact, the European governments concerned have given positive assurances to the United States that they have no design on Venezuela's territorial integrity. It is a matter exactly suited to The Hague tribunal.

It would also seem, if there were any possible chance of the Monroe Doctrine entering into the controversy, that Germany and Great Britain would not have asked President Roosevelt to arbitrate; for the whole world knows how stoutly he supports that doctrine. But neither James Monroe nor any of those who now support his doctrine of 1823, ever imagined that it meant that American republics shall not be compelled to pay their debts.

ENGLAND'S NEW LIQUOR LAW.

With the first of January a new liquor law goes into effect in the United Kingdom. England is a great country for social clubs. There are thousands of them. Scores of them are nothing more nor less than saloons, and the worst dives at that. So many of them have become nuisances that parliament has at last been compelled to act and the new law is expected to weed them out. Of course, these clubs are not now under the restrictions which apply to saloons, and as a result, when a saloonkeeper has his license revoked he starts a club, runs it as a saloon, and is not amenable to the law governing such places.

Under the new law, aside from other requirements, the secretary of a club must furnish each year particulars as to the objects of the organization, its rules, list of members, hours of opening and closing and addresses of its members. If it is not conducted in good faith as a club, or if there is too much drunkenness, or for many other reasons, the club may be compelled to quit business. The widest possible latitude is given the court to determine whether the club is a legitimate organization or whether it is a sham.

The most stringent safeguards are thrown about the new law and with its enforcement a revelation is expected in the conduct of the drinking places in Great Britain. It is expected that there will be a marked decrease in the number of clubs, but those which will remain will be more respectable.

YANKEE GUNNERS SMILE.

The two naval engagements of the Spanish war demonstrated the excellence of markmanship in our navy, and the possession of trained eyes and cool heads by the "men behind the guns" was and is a matter of pride to all Americans. If the marksmanship shown at the recent bombardment of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, by a British and a German warship is a fair sample of European gunnery, then the Americans are far in the lead.

The old Spanish fort at Puerto Cabello was the target, and the range was only 1,200 yards. The British cruiser Charybdis fired nearly a thousand shots, varying from 26 to 100 pounds each. The German cruiser Vineta fired but twenty shots but each was a 350-pounder. The fort was practically uninjured, but the surrounding country looked as though a tornado had swept over it. In point of fact, the fort itself was the safest spot within range of the German and English guns. Our naval officers are having considerable quiet fun over this demonstration of incapacity in gunnery.

Mr. Bryan is certain that the Venezuelan trouble should be settled by arbitration. But what a shame it would be to take Mr. Bryan from his new home to attend to this international affair.

MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

In 1844, the first telegraphic message in the world was sent over Samuel F. B. Morse's first telegraph line, between Baltimore and Washington. In 1856, the first message was sent across the Atlantic, through Cyrus W. Field's first cable, which soon became unworkable, and it was not until ten years later—in 1866—that the transatlantic cable was finally successful.

Now comes the Italian inventor, Marconi, with the announcement that he has successfully transmitted messages across the Atlantic by the wireless method. Several months ago, he transmitted a few signals between his station at Poldhu, Cornwall, on the southwestern coast of England, and that on the coast of Newfoundland. Now messages have been sent successfully in both directions, and as soon as the English station is connected with the telegraph system of that country, the first transoceanic wireless line in the world will be open for commercial business, the ether waves being transmitted a distance of 2,300 miles.

Marconi's name will go down in scientific annals along with those of Morse, the inventor of the first successful telegraph, and of Edison and Bell, the inventors of the telephone. It is but 58 years since Morse demonstrated the commercial availability of the telegraph; and now Marconi flashes intelligence across seas without connecting wire or cable. His invention is well characterized as second only in value to the telephone, and a fitting achievement to signalize the opening years of the twentieth century.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM POTTER

William Potter is a painter of Schenectady, New York. He was a member of Painters' union No. 62. The national organization of the painters, of which No. 62 is a subordinate union, has a provision in its stipulations for membership that no member shall belong to the state national guard, or any other military organization.

William Potter belongs to a Schenectady company of the New York national guard. The officers of union No. 62 notified him that he must resign from the company, in accord with the above-named provision, or the union would expel him. He declined to sever his military connection, and was accordingly expelled.

Mr. Potter, believing that the state had something to say as to the attack on its sovereignty involved in the union regulation, undertook to fight for his rights. The state's attorney applied to the attorney general for an opinion, and that official gave a most remarkable one—that the painters' union had not exceeded its legal right in expelling Potter, and that the state could do nothing.

Potter, believing that his own rights had been invaded, sought eminent legal counsel. His attorney, after a careful consideration of the case, advised him that the union's action was illegal, and that the courts would certainly nullify it if due application was made. His opinion was justified by the facts. The supreme court of New York holds that the action of Painters' Union No. 62 was illegal and void and informed the officers and members thereof that they must either rescind their action or go to jail. They rescinded their action, and William Potter is again a member in good standing, also retaining his membership in the national guard.

This decision is of importance. It establishes the principle that no labor union has any right to expel a member because he belongs to the national guard, nor to enforce any rule prohibiting its members from joining the national guard, nor to make non-membership in the national guard a qualification for membership in the union. The state has the power to defend itself against such seditious attempts to destroy its armed force.

CHEATING UNCLE SAM.

Thousands of people will not receive Christmas presents sent them through the mails this year, and the senders will lose the cost of the articles, because they tried to cheat the postoffice department. The method of fraud most employed is to inclose handkerchiefs, gloves, silks, laces, etc., in newspapers and try to get them through at second-class rates. The postage on merchandise is double that on printed periodicals, and the scheme is to make a package look like a newspaper in a wrapper, when it really contains articles that require twice the amount of stamps.

While some of these articles get through without detection, many more do not. People seem to forget that, even though the postmaster and his assistants at the mailing office fail to detect the fraud, the package has to go through many marvellously expert hands in postal cars and in the destination office; and whoever detects it lays the package aside, to be sent to the Dead Letter office. The accumulation this year is said already to be astonishingly large. The senders are silly. In trying to save a few cents they lose the money they paid for the presents. Why will any decent person descend to such a petty little bit of thievery?

THE GREAT DROUTH.

It is midsummer at the antipodes, and the drouth, which has been so remarkable a climatic phenomenon in portions of Australia for the past four years, still continues. It has been especially calamitous to flocks and herds. It is said by an Australian newspaper that of the 60,000,000 sheep in New South Wales five years ago, only 20,000,000 are left. One owner with 25,000 sheep continued to feel them artificially until a majority of them died, and then, tired of the ineffective expenditure of his money, cut the throats of the rest. Within fifteen miles of Marsden since the last shearing, 30,000 sheep have died. One owner lost 12,000 in a week. In a district where, a year ago, 4,871 horses, 8,244 cattle and 1,257,182 sheep were grazing, only 1,000 horses and cattle and less than 500,000 sheep remain alive.

The wheat crop losses also are very heavy. It is estimated that the shortage in wheat for the whole of Australia is 13,000,000 bushels, and of this amount, 6,500,000 are credited to New South Wales. These wholesale losses should affect the price of wool, as there must be an enormous reduction in the amount of Australian wool coming to market; and probably it has its influence in stiffening wheat prices, through a reduction in the world's supply.

The death rate in Paris hospitals from typhoid fever has been reduced from 19.3 per cent to 3.7, through modern methods. There are still too many unnecessary deaths, and will be until the masses of the people are better educated in sanitation.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN MEXICO

American investments in mines, railroads and other similar enterprises in Mexico are estimated to reach a total of 500 million dollars; and of this immense sum fully one-half has been invested within the past five years. This capital has given a powerful impetus to the backward industries of Mexico, and is putting her on the way to become as rich and powerful as her rich natural resources entitle her to be.

There has been more or less uneasiness recently, over the fact that President Diaz will likely retire soon, owing to his advanced age. He has been the best ruler Mexico ever had. He has given the land peace, and has striven intelligently to promote her prosperity in all possible ways. There were two men who aspired to be his successor—and it might mean a great deal to the business enterprises in which American money is interested which of the two should be successful.

One of these is General Reyes, secretary of war—the other, Don Jose Limantour, the secretary of the treasury. Reyes was the idol of the army, and there were those who were apprehensive that, should he become president, he would seek military glory and probably involve the country in war. Limantour, on the contrary, could be depended upon to follow Diaz's policy. His financial experience is large, and he is one of the wisest of Mexican statesmen.

The difficulty has been solved within the past few days by the resignation of General Reyes, and his retirement to private life. This is considered as taking him out of the running as a candidate to succeed Diaz, and therefore as giving Limantour a clear field. Foreign business men rejoice at this outcome, and look upon the election of Limantour as a certainty, and as an assurance of continued peace and prosperity for the country.

WESLEY'S BICENTENNIAL.

The Methodists of the world are preparing to celebrate the bicentennial of John Wesley's birth next year. It is probable that the event will be more generally celebrated in the United States than in Great Britain, even though Wesley was an Englishman. There are, in round numbers, 4,400,000 Methodists in the United States, and but 520,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The church of Wesley is strong in the state of Ohio, and it would be eminently fitting if there should be a great state celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founder's birth. The Blade commends a consideration of this matter to the Methodists of the Buckeye state.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Grain alcohol—that is alcohol made from corn, wheat, rye, or other grains—is the most perfect solvent known to the arts. Wood alcohol and others of the series are largely used as substitutes, but they are not so good, and the products in which they are used are inferior. For instance: In the manufacture of the ordinary Derby hat, the stiffening is dissolved in alcohol or some substitute. Take two hats, in one of which grain alcohol has been used to dissolve the stiffening, and some substitute in the other. To the eye there is no difference in the finish. Strike each a smart blow on the crown, crushing it down. The second hat will be broken beyond possibility of repair. The first can be smoothed out, not a crack being visible. The reason in the latter case is that the stiffening was perfectly dissolved by the grain alcohol, and thus distributed equally and evenly through the felt; in the other, it was not.

In the manufacture of drugs for medicinal use, and all kinds of pharmaceutical preparations, grain alcohol is the only solvent possible; no substitute can be made. Alcohol is enormously used in the manufacture of varnishes and lacquers; as a vehicle for carrying odors and flavors in perfumery and flavoring extracts; in the manufacture of japanned goods, porcelain bath tubs, photographic films and paper, the finishing of silks, the manufacture of smokeless powder, transparent soaps, dyes, shoe polish, of insulating material in the electrical industry, and thousands of other articles.

Grain alcohol is the best for all these purposes, but substitutes are largely used, because of its cost, and the resulting product is inferior. The high price of grain alcohol is entirely because of the government internal revenue tax, equal to more than 1,200 per cent of the actual cost of the alcohol itself. A bill is now before Congress to reduce this tax to 70 cents per gallon—about 80 cents less than the present tax. That figure has been selected, because it is the testimony of financial experts that at that figure the government would derive the maximum revenue. The tax is so high as to lead to illicit distilling, and the total quantity of alcohol so produced is very large.

The reduction should be made. The government will lose no revenue; it will lead to an enormous increase in the export of articles in the making of which alcohol is used, for in Great Britain, France and Germany, alcohol used in the arts, is absolutely free of such tax. Then, too, it would lead to a large increase in the manufacture of alcohol and thus increase the demand for corn. The opponents of the liquor traffic have nothing to fear from this, for pure grain alcohol is too strong for a beverage. From a pamphlet issued in favor of the passage of the bill, we reproduce the following summary of its advantages:

1—Under that rate of tax many important industries would be enabled to secure a necessary raw material at a price which would greatly cheapen the cost of their products, and thus largely increase their sale.

2—The reduction of the tax would tend to place our manufacturers more nearly on an equality with those of their commercial rivals in foreign countries for the export trade of the world.

3—The government would lose no revenue through the adoption of a 70-cent tax rate, as the increased consumption for manufacturing purposes, and the elimination of the illicit distillers, who would find it unprofitable to do business under a low tax rate, would give even larger revenues than under the present high tax.

4—The reduced tax rate would not affect the retail price at which liquors are sold, and would not, therefore, lead to an increased consumption of spirits as a beverage, but would operate to prevent, by making it unprofitable, the sale of harmful adulterated liquors.

5—The largely increased use of alcohol for manufacturing purposes, etc., which would assuredly follow the reduction of the tax to 70 cents, would benefit the farmers by creating an increased market for their products.

Germany at first took the same position as the coal operators—that there was "nothing to arbitrate." But now she consents to arbitration and by The Hague tribunal.

AN OHIO WOMAN.

The death of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood deprives the newer school of Western literature of one of its brightest representatives. She, in fact, created a new department—that of historical fiction based upon the old French regime in Canada and the Northwest Territory. Francis Parkman, the historian, bore his testimony to the accuracy of her historical knowledge, and the excellence of her reproduction of the life of the periods of which she wrote.

Her style was marked by a limpid clearness and straightforward simplicity. Natural beauty of field and forest, of river and lake, appealed powerfully to her, and she reproduced them in her stories with fidelity. Perhaps she never rose to the heights of imagination occupied by those who are of world-wide fame as authors of fiction; but she was painstaking, conscientious, and her stories all reached a fair level of excellence—Lazarre perhaps attaining the highest mark.

Mary Hartwell was born and educated in Ohio, and the state is proud to enroll her name among its noted ones. She was a native of Luray, Licking county, and was a graduate in 1868 of the famous female college at Granville. Married in 1887 to J. S. Catherwood, her later years were spent in Chicago, where she attained her fame as a writer.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Money Market.

It is altogether customary for the call-money market at New York to harden materially in the last fortnight of the year. Preparations for the January 1 disbursements would naturally lead to such conditions, and in spite of the preparations which have been made by New York banking interests to meet any emergency, the stock market has to face the regular and entirely legitimate pressure of high rates for a period which seems in this case unlikely to be prolonged. The liquidation which has already taken place in the speculative situation appears to have reduced, or possibly to have eliminated, any weak spots, and the underlying sentiment of Wall street is on the whole confident. In fact, disregard of minor unfavorable influences and readiness to respond to favorable influences argue well for the action of the stock market when the strain of high rates for money is removed.

Will Go to the Hague.

Arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty will go to The Hague, President Roosevelt declining to act. It is understood that some cash must pass from Venezuela to one or more of the powers before arbitration is begun, and it is assumed the blockade will be speedily lifted. Advices from London express the disappointment of the Britons over the long delay and lack of guarantee connected with the reference of the matter to The Hague court, but President Roosevelt is commended for the attitude he has taken. The solution which has been reached must be regarded as the preferable one from every point of view. The United States and its chief executive will be relieved from an embarrassing honor, and another step will be taken in the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, such as it has been the dream of advocates of peace to see made one of the world's institutions.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Secretary Wilson declares his belief that the danger of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in New England, where it was epidemic, had passed. An investigation by the government experts failed to reveal a single case of the disease in Connecticut, though that state was included in the general order of the secretary imposing the quarantine. On Monday the secretary formally removed the quarantine against Connecticut. The order of removal permits cattle, sheep and other live stock to be shipped out of the state without restriction. The quarantine, however, remains in full force in the other states covered by the quarantine order of the department. It may be said that better weather now makes for progress in the eradication of the disease.

Venezuelan Rebels.

The allies are likely to have a brand new Venezuelan government to deal with before they get to the end of the Venezuelan imbroglio. The seizure of Venezuela's warships didn't have enough effect on Venezuelan patriotism—if there is any such thing—to enable the country to present a united front to its enemies. On the contrary, the Venezuelan rebels have regarded their country's extrmity as their opportunity and have become exceptionally active. Three rebel armies numbering over 6,000 men are now marching on Caracas, and Dictator Castro has started to meet them and check them, if possible. His defeat would put a new phase on the Venezuelan question, but it wouldn't bring it any nearer to a settlement. All Venezuelan government are alike in their views of international obligations.

In Northern Luzon.

General Bell, commanding in the Northern Philippines, has furnished to General Miles, pursuant to orders, a detailed report of the instances of misconduct by Filipinos that led to the issuance of Circular 5. The plain, unvarnished record of the performance of the anti-imperialists' pets is likely to suggest to the mind warped by imperialism that the "water cure" was altogether too mild treatment for these treacherous, bloodthirsty, cruel savages. But, of course, the report is entirely irrelevant. No really superior American of the Boston type cares a rap what the darling Filipinos did to the American soldiers. The point is that the American soldiers were rude and abusive to the darling Filipinos. That is the fact that the anti-imperialist Dogberries find "most tolerable and not to be endured." It is sheer waste of breath for an American soldier who has waged war on Filipinos to attempt to justify himself in the eyes of American anti-imperialists.

Travesty on Justice.

About the most extraordinary verdict ever rendered by a trial jury was that which closed the trial at Freehold, New Jersey, of Laura Biggar, Charles C. Hendricks and Samuel Stanton, indicted for conspiracy to defraud by a pretended marriage of Laura Biggar to Henry M. Bennett, and the pretended birth of a child of that marriage after the death of Bennett. It is pretty obvious that if any such conspiracy existed Laura Biggar must have been the principal conspirator. But the sapient Jersey jury found that there was such a conspiracy and that Laura Biggar was not concerned in it. It acquitted her and convicted Hendricks and Stanton. No member of the jury has, as yet, been able to explain by what process of reasoning he reached this conclusion. Such verdicts as this, and they are not uncommon, will end by raising doubts as to whether or not "trial by jury" is the genuine blown-in-the-bottle palladium of our liberties after all.

VISITORS FOR THE DURBAR AT DELHI, INDIA

London, Dec. 24.—News has been received that the guests expected at Delhi, India, for the coronation durbar on Jan. 1st, when the Duke of Connaught will be proxy for King Edward, have arrived. They include the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, George Corwallis-West and Mrs. West (Lady Randolph Churchill), Duke and Duchess of Portland, and Mrs. Leiter and Miss Leiter, mother and sister of Lady Curzon.

CALVE JILTED BY THE ONLY MAN SHE FAVORED

New York, Dec. 25.—Emma Calve has been jilted, the capricous, willful prima donna, who has laughed at the love-making of a legion of admirers, is deserted by the man for whom she turned them all away.

Authoritative announcement was made yesterday that Henri Cain, novelist and playwright, to whom the prima donna has, it is understood, been engaged for years, had married Mlle. Guiraudon, a soprano of the Opera Comique in Paris. To those frequenters of the opera in New York among whom the whims and fascinations of Calve have long been the subject of comment, and to many of whom her devotion to Cain had been accepted as a part of the romance surrounding her life, the news was indeed startling. For years Cain had been the only suitor who could win from the singer so much as a serious smile, and he, indeed, monopolized all her attention when she was in Europe.

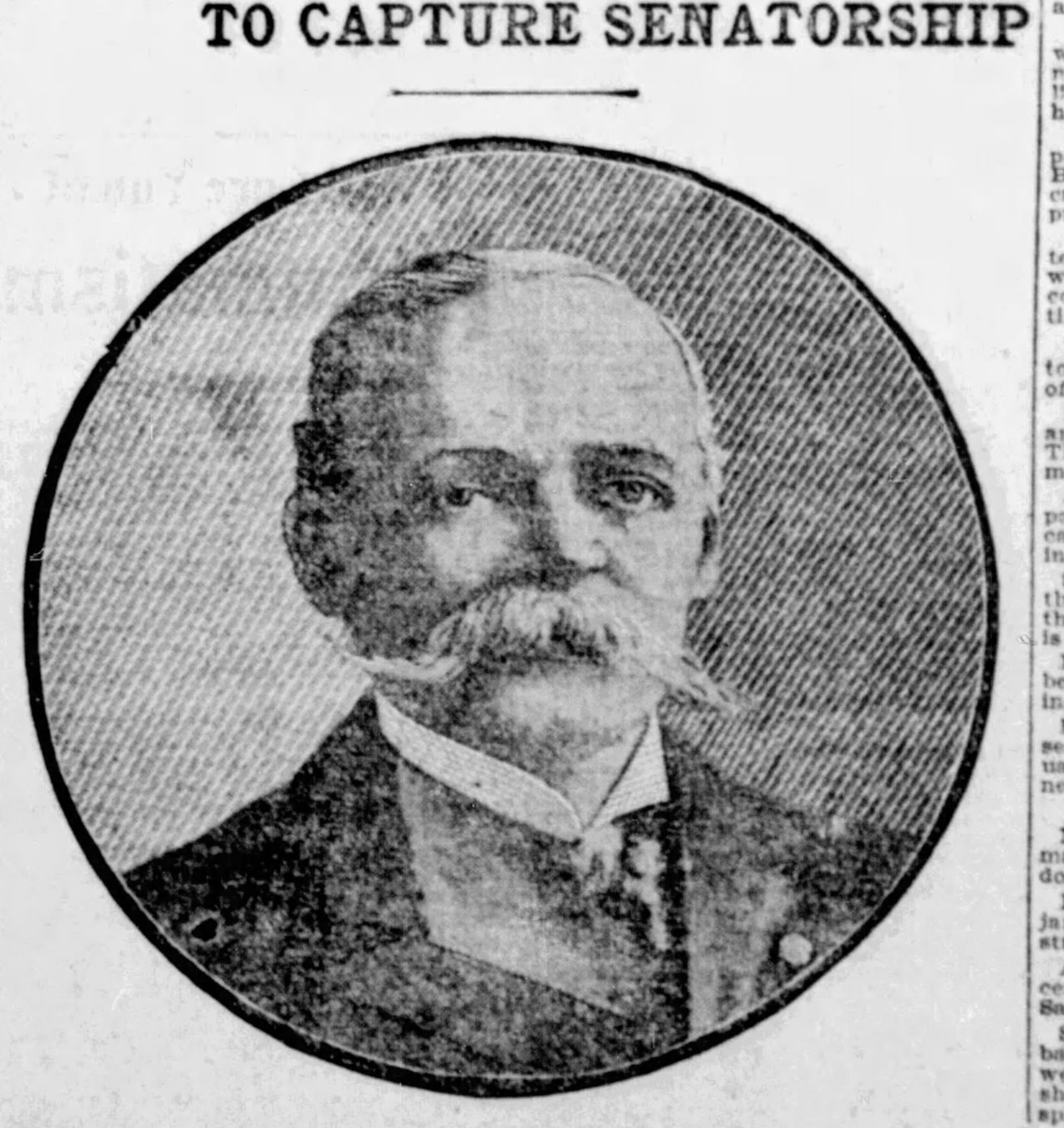
It was because of her supposed coming marriage to Cain that Calve, it was thought, refused to come to America this season, although last spring she had verbally promised Maurice Grau he could count upon her as a member of his forces at the Metropolitan.

Calve only recently created the title part in Benaldo Hahn's opera, La Carmelite, at the Opera Comique, the theatre which shelters her successful rival. Cable reports of her opening said she scored a fair success, but it was inferred that she had not enjoyed an overwhelming triumph.

That she was not in better condition is now said to be because it was only a few days before the wedding of Mr. Cain and Mlle. Guiraudon had been solemnized. That the passionate and high strung Calve was unnerved by the event can easily be guessed.

There was a rumor yesterday, according to the New York Telegraph, that Calve had cabled to Mr. Grau saying she was willing to come to New York in January, for the remainder of the season. Frank Sanger, who is running affairs at the Metropolitan during the impresario's illness, said he had heard nothing of such a message. It is taken for granted, however, that Calve will be singing in the Metropolitan next season.

ADDICKS STILL HOPES TO CAPTURE SENATORSHIP



J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

Dover, Del., Dec. 19.—When the legislature of Delaware meets in Dover in January it will try once more to fill the two vacant United States senatorships. J. Edward Addicks, the "perpetual candidate," has enough friends in the new legislature to make it difficult to predict the outcome. His friends are now claiming that some of the "regular Republicans" will vote for him and so insure his election.

Current Events

Lieut. Gen. Miles reached Pekin and was received by dowager empress and emperor.

Philippine provincial governors ended their Manila convention; cities will buy carabaa for needy farmers.

Pacific Cable company's agent surveyed new cable route around Nero Deep, near Guam, where depth of 4,500 fathoms was found.

Senator Cullom in an interview declared interstate commerce law should be amended to allow limited pooling of railroad rates; commission also needs authority to enforce its rulings; pooling not necessarily anti-trust law violation.

J. P. Morgan sued for $250 by tenants of his Park avenue flat building, who claim they were forced to spend that sum for coal.

John D. Rockefeller will build new Bryn Mawr college hall himself, instead of giving $250,000 conditionally; contract already let.

Gasoline tank explosion in Hot Springs, Ark., Turk Exchange injured fifty men and boys; building wrecked and set on fire; $55,000 cash blown up but nearly all recovered.

Mrs. U. S. Grant's will, filed for probate, disposes of an estate worth about $250,000. It is left in equal shares to her four children. Gen. F. D. Grant is named as executor.

St. Paul railroad announced 10 per cent. wage increase to 4,700 engineers and firemen, to take effect Dec. 28; total increase, $500,000 annually.

Twenty thousand employes of Frick Coke company in Connellsville region given 8 per cent. voluntary wage increase; total will reach $1,600,000.

Santa Fe railroad will shorten its Chicago-San Francisco line 468 miles by Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe extension intercepting Texas and Pacific line at Pecos; Baltimore & Ohio to shorten its line 50 miles.

Chicago citizens spent $14,000,000 for Christmas gifts; goods bought were of better grade than ever before, Monday's sales broke all singe day's records; shoppers bought $200,000 of one house alone.

Thousands of cattle starving on northwestern ranches; snow prevents feed being sent to them.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Vienna surgeon, said he received $30,000 in fees during his American tour, instead of $165,000 as rumored.

National Anti-Saloon league will ask congress for prohibition law in District of Columbia, territories, and Philippine islands.

Miss Jessie M. Vand'yer, Franklin, Ind., notified she will inherit $100,000, 1,000 acres of land, and four residences from J. W. Dawson, New York, who has made her his heir.

Bertillon system of identifying criminals will be used to enforce Chinese exclusion laws; resemblance of Chinamen to each other and facility in forging immigration certificates have made prosecution difficult.

Dun & Co.'s trade review reports orders booked for 1902 exceed all previous years; prices held firm by domestic demand; export movement in staples good; December railroad earnings gained 5 per cent over 1901.

Independent cigar dealers' national convention will be held in Chicago January 13; anti-trust fight will be planned.

D. G. Reid elected chairman of Rock Island railroad directorate, succeeding R. R. Cable; was assistant cashier of Hammond (Ind.) bank six years ago; is now worth $30,000,000, with $1,000,000 annual income.

Chicago retail meat prices 2 to 6 cents a pound lower; good sirloin steaks now 16 or 18 cents; boiling and roast beef reduced 6 cents; rates for finest cuts unchanged, according to some dealers.

Montgomery Godley, negro lynched on Thursday at Pittsburg, Kas., for murder, said to have been wrong man; his brother now declared guilty.

Postmaster Z. T. Greening, Cornland, Ill., committed suicide by shooting; his accounts subsequently found $1,400 short.

Effie Robinson, 16-year-old girl, eloped with Carl Hoyt, aged 17, and drove 75 miles through blizzard to Dewitt, Ia.; police arrested them; fathers took them home.

Nw York Central railroad agreed to depress tracks through Manhattan and The Bronx, New York, and to abolish grade crossings; $25,000,000 to be spent on improvements.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan announces her intention to marry Henrico Robeldo, a wealthy Brazilian, after the close of her concert tour in April. She proposes to retire from the stage.

Wisconsin Democratic legislators-elect to meet in Milwaukee to discuss matters of legislative interest.

Mrs. Lily Langtry arrives in New York and in an interview depicts her new play, The Cross Ways, in which she will wear marvels of the modiste's art.

John West, of Chicago, and two companions from Harvard have narrow escape from drowning at Sharon, Mass., being saved by West's pluck and ingenuity.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw predicts that no currency bill will be passed at this session of congress. The Fowler bill is not regarded favorably.

Roulette parties in private homes said to be very popular in New York since closing of high-class gambling houses.

Holiday trade is reported quiet, owing to season of inventories, but as financial situation is held satisfactory, outlook for new year is considered promising.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Viola Falconer, an American woman, secures $400 damages against London dressmaker for false arrest.

Earthquake shocks continue at Andijan, Russian Turkestan; 15,000 houses destroyed; people living in railroad cars.

Archduke Ferdinand and crown princess of Saxony, who disappeared from Salzburg, probably will live in America.

Secretary Chamberlain arrives at Durban, Natal, where he is given a warm welcome, during which he displays friendship for the conquered Boers and urges spirit of reconciliation.

Archduke Ferdinand and his sister, the Crown Princess of Saxony, who deserted her husband, may live in the United States.

American syndicate, headed by C. K. G. Billings, will invest $30,000,000 in Paris (France) gas company; thirty-five year franchise offered in return for introducing American gas stoves and ranges in place of charcoal.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

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Toledo, O.

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If you want a copy of this book, order at once, as it will be impossible to obtain one at any price after the few we have are sold out. Price, postpaid by mail, 25c. Order at once.

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Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of O. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

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Cut Paper Patterns.

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These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2426—Ladies' Open Drawers.

Sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. This model for drawers will be found very desirable, as the yoke obviates any extra bulk about the waist and hips. These are of comfortable width and gathered to the circular yoke. Clusters of tucks, insertion and ruffles trim the lower edge. Fine cambric muslin and nainsook are the favorite materials, while for winter, flannelette and canton flannel are the most desirable. The medium size will require two and one-fourth yards of goods 36 inches wide, with two yards of embroidery for ruffles.

2155—Margaret Cloak.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. This stylish little coat is one of the most attractive offered among the fall fashions for children. It is suitable for ladies' cloth in any decided shade and the plait clusters extend from the shoulder to the skirt hem, the belt forming the dividing line and the tucks released at the knee or above it thus form the fullness in the skirt. The sleeve is gathered into a cuff of the goods, which is trimmed with a cuff of lace. There is a shield piece, which may be utilized in cold weather. The coat in the illustration is made of navy blue cloth, and the collar, which is of Renaissance lace, forms an effective trimming. Two and three-quarters yards of material 54 inches wide will be required for the medium size.

2410—Tilden Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2257 Spencer Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. To make this simple but stylish dress, taffeta, peau de soie, flannel or henrietta may be used. The waist is supported by a lining, and a yoke is simulated by the use of lace applique and velvet ribbon. The popular bishop sleeve is given, which is recommended for comfort as well as good style. The skirt is a three-piece model with three circular flounces at the side and back. The use of these flounces is optional, as the skirt flares sufficiently without them. Stitched bands and buttons supply the decoration. Eight yards of goods 44 inches wide will be required to make the costume in the medium size.

2085—Daisy Frock.

Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The old-fashioned Gabrielle dress has come in again for little girls, but it has returned with a frivolous little French flounce at the foot that makes it a prettier and more dressy frock than it was a quarter of a century ago. A very full flounce is fastened to the body, which extends half way to the knees. The model was of white nainsook, trimmed with horizontal bands of nainsook embroidery. These little frocks are pretty made of white lawns and organdies and worn over colored slips of silk or lawn. Two and five-eighths yards of goods 36 inches wide will be required in the medium size.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

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THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

PREMIUM MONEY.

Pittsburg, Dec. 24.—The Pittsburg Railway company, yesterday, distributed almost $30,000 to 2,400 men.

This is the premium money promised six months ago by the company to motormen and conductors as a reward for carefulness in avoiding accidents during the six months ending November 30.

About 80 per cent of the motormen and conductors participate in the premium distribution.

The money was paid by check. A special check was adopted for the purpose. With the check goes a premium certificate, which many of the men will treasure more than the money, as it will at all times be a badge of a valued servitor.

DAMAGES FOR BOYCOTT.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—A verdict having a significant bearing upon the right of labor organizations to maintain or assist in enforcing a boycott, was rendered this morning in Judge Vail's court, whereby George Hinchliff was awarded $22,000 damages against the members of the Chicago Masons and Builders' association and the Brickmakers' association.

Hinchliff asked for $100,000 damages, which he alleged he had sustained owing to a boycott of the product of his brick yards at Hobart, Ind., on the part of the associations mentioned, in 1898.

Sentenced to Death

By "the Best Physicians of Elgin" but Neuropathy Saved Him.

Mr. Henry A. Groce, one of the pioneer residents of Elgin, Ill., was saved from a terrible and lingering death from dropsy and heart disease by means of the wonderful discovery that derangements of the brain center called the "seat of life" is the principal cause of many diseases. He says:

"It is about five years since I took Dr. Miles' Neuropathic Treatment for dropsy and heart disease. My condition was extremely critical. I experienced great difficulty in breathing and could not lie down without smothering. My limbs and body were badly swollen and I became very weak. I had been under treatment by the best physicians of Elgin, and was growing worse every day. They could do nothing to relieve me, and, in fact, gave me up to die. As soon as I consulted Dr. Miles he showed me that my doctors had failed to understand my case and said he could help me. It was wonderful how soon relief came. It was almost instantaneous. In less than six months I was a well man. The cure was truly wonderful considering my age, which was seventy at the time I began treatment. I am now seventy-six years old, and am able to take the exercise necessary to enjoy life."

Mr. Groce's is only one of the many hundreds of remarkable cures effected by Dr. Miles' discovery regarding the "Brain Centers." His reputation as a specialist is national. All afflicted persons are advised to write to him. He will send you one thousand testimonials, his book on "Neuropathy," and an Examination Chart free. No charge for examination or opinion by mail. Address 209 to 219 State street, Chicago, Ill. Mention Toledo Blade.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

From the November Elections in Three Great States.

Some hundreds of readers of the Weekly Blade have sent postal cards or letter inquiries regarding the total vote for governor, at the election on November 4 last, in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. The following gives the total vote, according to the official figures:

New York	1,389,799
Pennsylvania	1,094,714
Michigan	402,226

Many requests were urgent for an immediate reply, apparently under the impression that the official figures in all the states would be given out as speedily as those in Ohio—which were made public on November 18, just two weeks after election. In many states the exact official figures for governor are not made public until the certified returns are read to the legislature when it meets. The Blade long ago sent letters of inquiry to the proper official of each of the three states named above, but the last reply was not received until December 30.

MISSOURI BANK ROBBED.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—The bank at Union, Mo., was robbed of $15,000 in a sensational manner by burglars between 1 and 2 a. m. today. Residents in the vicinity of the bank were aroused by the sound of an explosion and some of them rushed into the street. The burglars, then leaving the bank, opened fire at random and were successful in intimidating their would-be captors until they had made their escape in safety. Oscar Busch, a hardware man, who put his head out of a window only to be confronted with the muzzle of a pistol, states that only two men left the bank. Other accounts place the number of burglars at seven. With the departure of the robbers an examintion of the vaults was made. It was discovered that all the money was gone. The building was completely wrecked. Probably 50 shots were fired by the burglars. While the noise of the fusilade and of the explosion in the bank aroused many, few guessed its true import, believing that some hilarious crowd was indulging in a belated Christmas celebration. F. W. Reinhard, president of the bank, is seriously ill and knowledge of the robbery was withheld from him. The statement of the loss is made by W. Hoffman, cashier of the bank. No clue to the robbers, who are believed to be professionals, has been discovered.

WANT MORE MEMBERS.

New York, Dec. 27.—Methodist bishops have issued an appeal to Methodists in all parts of the world to inaugurate a spiritual advance, beginning tomorrow and continuing throughout the three succeeding days, ending with a watch-night service on the last day of the year. This month ends the time set apart for the twentieth century undertaking. The $20,000,000 fund has been raised, and American Methodism was never so well anchored financially as at the present time. But the 2,000,000 converts have not been made. Indeed, Methodism has barely held its own in numbers. Now the time of special prayers, recommended by the bishops, is to be in behalf of the side of the twentieth century undertaking that has failed. The bishops recommend that these four days at the end of the old year be followed in the new year by revival services. The address of the board of bishops is concurred in by the bishops of the Methodist church South, and from reports received it is believed the period beginning tomorrow will be generally observed in the manner recommended.

A SAD DELUSION.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27.—Toiling at an imaginary windlass in his cell in an asylum at Dawson, George S. Baker, formerly of Chicago, believes he is preventing the world from turning upside down.

Baker went to Dawson two years ago, and followed the trade of butcher. He suffered from deafness, and for the last two years has been gradually growing worse. That fact preyed upon his mind, and he intended going to Chicago to be treated by his brother-in-law, who is a prominent physician there.

Baker had to sue for wages, however, to secure money to get to Chicago, and nervous worry finally unbalanced his mind. He was arrested Nov. 28, when he was threatening violence to others. He seemed willing to go with the police, but insisted that he should kill a man before he moved. When Baker's hearing came up he was violent, and court was held in the jail corridor near his cell.

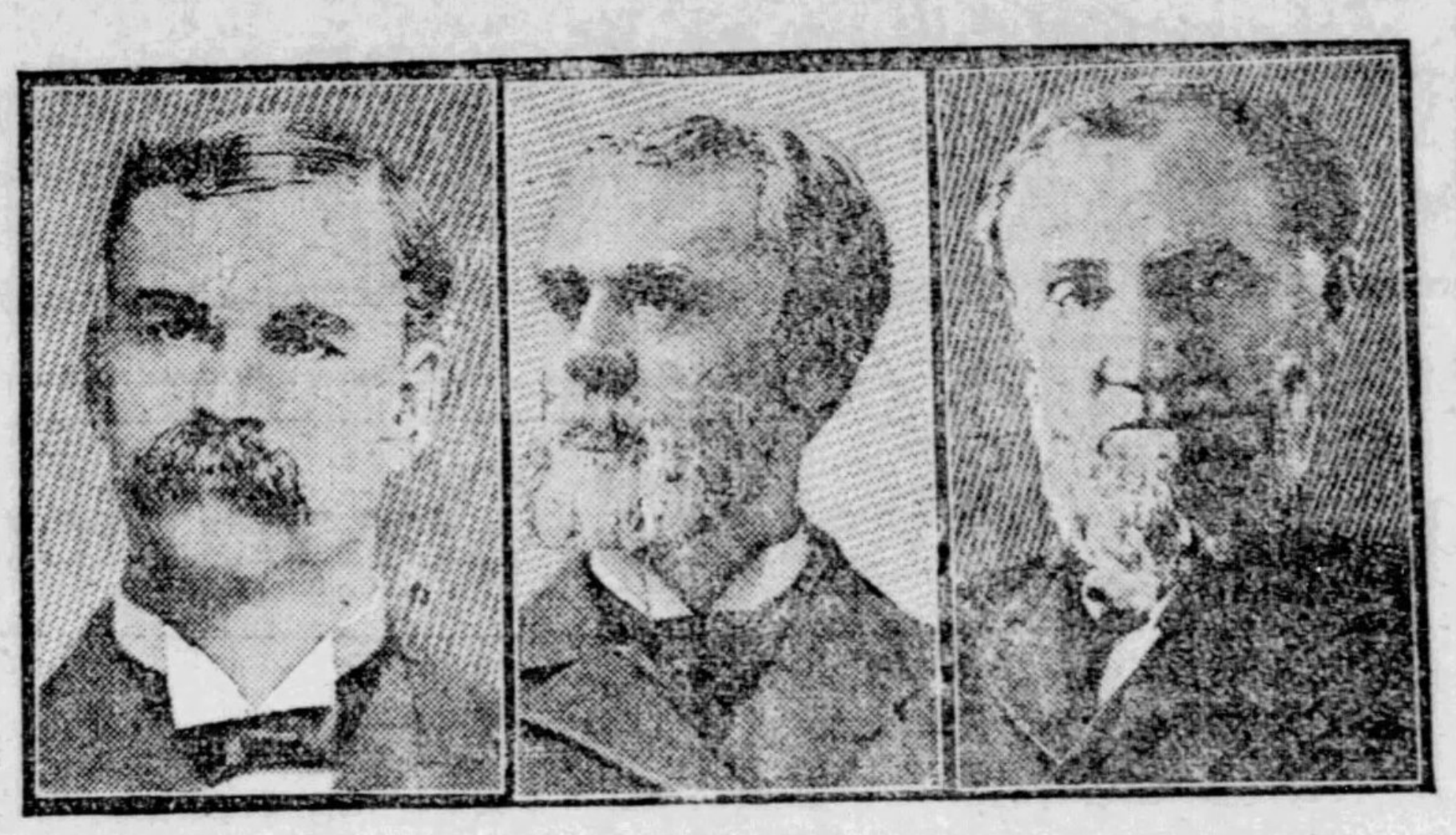
MINERS TO GET BIG ADVANCE

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 29.—The operators of the Flat Top coal field will give their miners an advance of 10 to 20 per cent., beginning January 1. Twelve thousand men are affected.

Speaker Reed's Will.

New York, Dec. 27.—The will of Thomas B. Reed was filed here today. It gives all his estate to his widow, Mrs. Susan P. Reed, and makes her sole executrix, a bequest to his father and mother having lapsed by their death.

BIG THREE OF THE HOUSE IN THE 58TH CONGRESS



C. E. LITTLEFIELD. S. E. PAYNE. J. G. CANNON.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Joseph G. Cannon, the veteran congressman from Illinois, called the "watch dog of the treasury;" Charles E. Littlefield, congressman from Maine and one of the strongest orators in Congress, and Sereno E. Payne, of New York, will be the three prominent figures in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Mr. Cannon's election as speaker being assured, he will undoubtedly rename Payne as chairman of the ways and means committee, and Littefield will have such consideration as he may ask for at all times.

THE TINGLEY CASE.

California Amused and Disgusted Over Testimony.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 24.—The whole city is somewhat amused, and disgusted as well, over the testimony in the trial of the libel suit of Katharine A. Tingley against the Los Angeles Times. Mrs. Tingley, who won her case against the Gerry Society which sought to keep eleven Cuban children from being sent to her "Universal Brotherhood," has been under fire from witnesses who are telling of the peculiar rites and customs in vogue among her Theosophist followers at the Point Loma school.

Dr. J. A. Anderson, of San Francisco, once a member of the Tingley cabinet, yesterday described his initiation into the Society of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. He said all who were present sat on canvas and were supposed to be taking part in a very ancient ceremony. All were dressed in light muslin costumes and the rite was solemnized in the open air. Describing the initiation, Anderson said it consisted chiefly of Mrs. Tingley's telling of her dog "Spot" and what the dog had done. Then Mrs. Tingley ate some fruit which was supposed to be a mysterious symbol and a part of the high initiation which was taking place. Anderson then told of how he was made a member of the Order of the Rising Sun—a Son of the Rising Sun. The chief feature of this initiation was, he said, that a candidate held a sunflower. There was another order known as the Ancient Order of Scribes, which was very high.

Anderson related in some detail what Mrs. Tingley had said about the dog "Spot." Mrs. Tingley, he said, had related how she was very blue and cast down and that Spot had gone to a heap of letters on the floor and picked out one from Dr. Allen Griffin which greatly comforted her.

KATHARINE A. TINGLEY.

In describing the ceremonies the deponent said there were a great number of them. In some, those who took part went about barefoot, but they varied so much that it would take much time to describe them.

Anderson said when Mrs. Tingley went to welcome her visitors she wore a large purple robe that gave her a queenly appearance. Describing the sacred costume, such as was worn to welcome a bridal couple married at the homestead, Dr. Anderson said it was something like a skirt but rather longer.

"The one I wore," he said, "was like a wrap belted at the waist. Men and women wore about the same."

All those who took part carried lime lights in order to read improvised parts and responses of the ceremony, which took place at night and was supposed to be one of great antiquity.

In reference to the food of the children, the deponent continued:

"The little tots were fed principally on bread and milk. I am referring to those from a year to two years old. There was a class of new babies there. These, Mrs. Tingley told me, she had great trouble with because of Dr. Woods (Mrs. Tingley's physician). He would not fall into line with her ideas as to food. She said he desired to have them fed, while she desired to have them starved first, because they could more quickly kill out the low animal nature in those children. She believed in giving them very little food and the doctor protested. This she told me directly and personally."

As to parents being separted from children, Anderson said:

"I know of one instance in which they were fined. It was a matter of discipline."

Parents were permitted to see their children once in two weeks. Of course there were exceptions, but, he said, that was the rule. Mrs. Tingley's reason was that parental favoritism and parental language interfered with the proper development of the children and were things to be avoided as much as possible.

Referring to the discipline of children, Anderson averred:

"She takes away their food—that is, she orders them away from the table and orders them to cease eating if they do anything that she does not want; that is, contrary to the rules. I have seen that and know that they were deprived altogether of a meal for the time being. I did not watch very closely, but it was considered a matter of impertinence, almost, to question her on any of her methods, or to observe things too closely."

Referring to the feeding of the babies, Anderson said:

"I was going through the grounds once with Mrs. Tingley. We came to the babies and one was only a few days old. She was explaining her methods, starvation—withholding the food. She said that in one case she withheld the food 24 hours. The child was about one year old. She said that the children's lower nature was subdued and broken; that the quickest way to bring it about was to adopt the course of withholding food from the child until the child came to its senses—until its soul appeared."

Chappelle in San Juan.

San Juan, P. R., Dec. 29.—Archbishop Chappelle, apostolic delegate in Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday afternoon and the people of the city turned out in large numbers to receive him. The water front was crowded for hours before the archbishop disembarked. A large procession escorted the prelate to the cathedral, where services were held.

GENERAL NORD,

The New President of the Black Republic of Hayti.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 27.—General Nord, who has just taken the oath of office as president of the Haytian republic, has been a prominent figure in the maelstrom of Haytian politics for several years. He comes from the northern part of the country, near Cape Haytien, and is about 85 years old. The dream of this old negro's life has been to be president of the black republic, and in this ambition he has been relentlessly spurred on by his wife, who had declared that she would be the mistress of the executive mansion, if even for only a few months or days, before she died, a determination in which she has at last succeeded.

GEN. NORD.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 29.—News was brought by the steamer Tartar, which has arrived, of a disaster in the Malacca Straits, as a result of which 60 lives were lost. The Tokio Ashi publishes a telegram from Hong Kong, stating that he steamer Bunsang was in collision with the steamer Kingyan in the Malaccan straits and the Kingyan was sunk, 60 sailors and passengers being missing.

Dispatches from Hakodate report that an outbreak of fire occurred on board the Iwanai steamship Hokuun Maru, off the coast of Su Ttsu on December 3, and the vessel was sunk, eighteen of the crew losing their lives.

The Japanese sealers had a profitable season, although four vessels of the fleet of nineteen were lost, three of them, it is believed, with all on board, although there were rumors that the men of one, the Tanya Maru, had been seized by the Russians. The total catch of schooners flying the Japanese flag amounts to 12,621 skins.

Honor for Cervera.

Madrid, Dec. 29.—The appointment of Vice Admiral Cervera, who surrendered to the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, to the post of chief of staff of the navy, has been published in the Official Gazette.

ROOSEVELT DECLINED

To Accept the Offer of the Powers to Act as Arbitrator.

Rome, Dec. 27.—Ambassador Meyer today presented to the foreign office President Roosevelt's note on the subject of Venezuelan arbitration. The President says that although he is very gratified at the confidence the powers have shown in him by choosing him as arbitrator, which position he would have accepted if there were no other means of solving the question, he thinks it better to submit the case to The Hague tribunal, especially as all the powers concerned are willing. The President adds that as there is no question of national honor or cession of territory involved, after thorough consideration, and in accord with all the powers concerned, who have shown an admirable spirit of moderation, he is glad to be informed that they all have agreed to submit the question to The Hague tribunal.

Germany Disappointed.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—The German government is disappointed by President Roosevelt's declination to be arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute, but in pursuance of his decision will correspond at once with Great Britain and Italy on the subsidiary questions that must now be agreed upon, such as raising the blockade and the definite form of request whereby Venezuela on one side and Germany, Great Britain and Italy on the other will ask The Hague tribunal to adjudge the dispute. The interchange of views on these and other requirements probably will take place at Washington where the ambassadors can confer freely with Secretary Hay and obtain through him President Castro's assent to the precise propositions. The German foreign office considers Washington a convenient place for further negotiations. General Secretary von Richthofen regrets the long delay which is likely to ensue before the final adjustment of the controversy. He had relied upon President Roosevelt's personality to take up the case and reach a decision quickly. Baron von Richthofen recognizes that the President declination is in strict accord with his message of Dec. 2, in which, referring to The Hague tribunal, he said: "It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose."

When Baron von Richthofen received Secretary Hay's note this morning he had in his desk the summary of the note transmitted from Washington by the Associated Press.

Uncle Sam as a "Good Friend."

Washington, Dec. 27.—There is now in progress an active exchange of notes between the allied powers, Venezuela and the United States respecting the method of submitting to arbitration the issues which have arisen between Venezuela and the allies. Questions are being put and answers are forthcoming, but it is said that the negotiations are in such shape that it would be extremely injudicious and indiscreet to make each phase public if there really existed a desire to reach a satisfactory settlement. It is explained at the state department that the part of the United States government just now is that of "good friend" to all the parties, that it is not undertaking to draw up protocols or impose limitations upon the parties, but is confining its offices to getting them together and keeping them so. In this view it will not be necessary for our government to prescribe how the Monroe doctrine shall or shall not figure in the protocols; it will judge for itself by results how our interests are affected and will not indulge in premature or uncalled for protests.

As for the terms of the arbitration agreement, it is stated that they are in a fair way to be speedily adjusted, but nothing can be said of the details. It is presumed that the allies will agree to terminate the blockade, though no stipulation has yet been entered into on that point. Nothing has been heard recently of the part to be taken by the United States Minister Bowen in the final settlement, and it begins to appear that, after all, Venezuela will probably be represented by one of her own people.

COMPLIMENT FOR MILES.

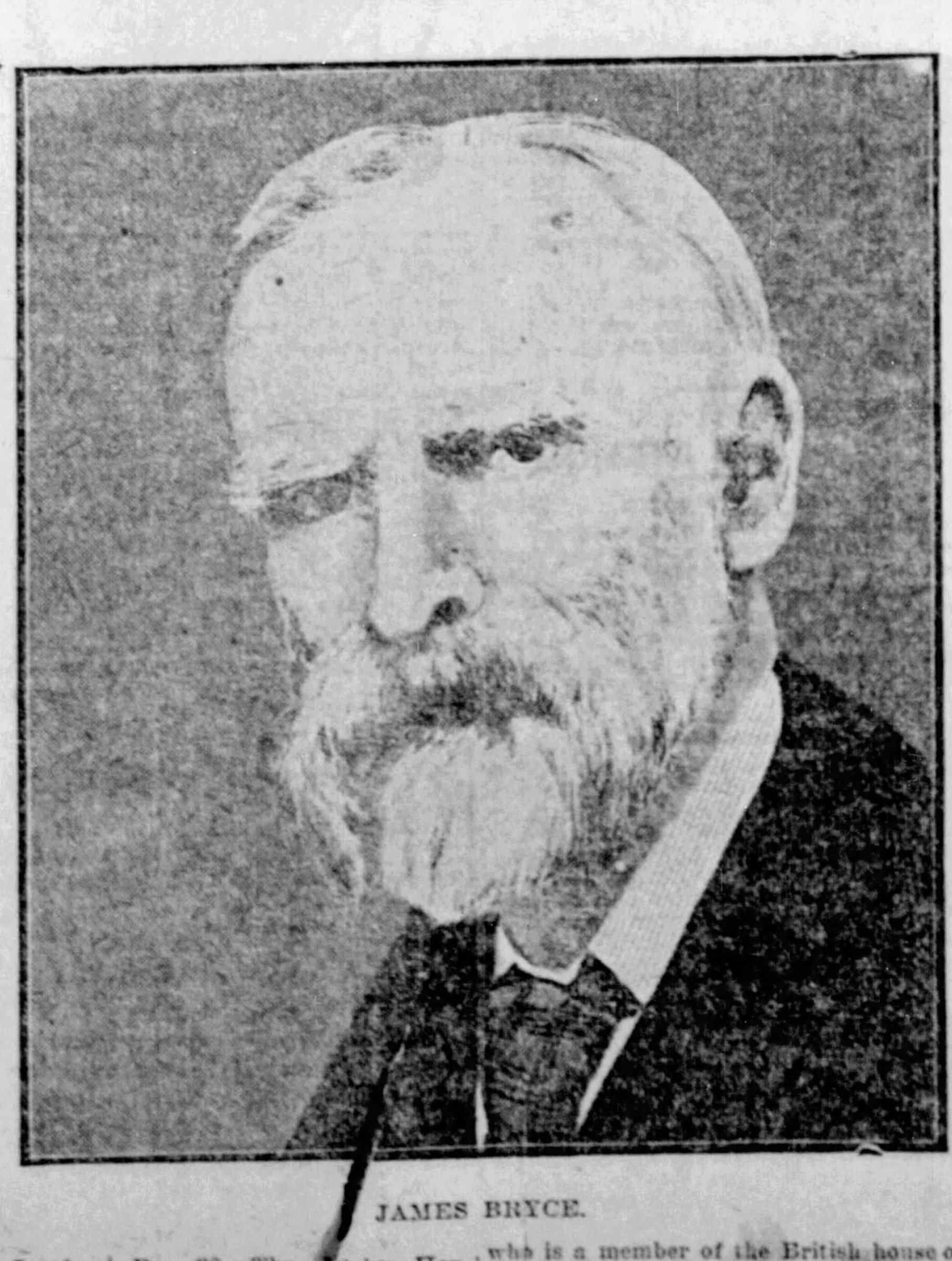
Pekin, Dec. 27.—The dowager empress and Lieut. Gen. Miles exchanged flattering speeches at today's audience. The dowager assured the general that the "success of the American army was assured under a commander so celebrated." The emperor never spoke during the audience.

Officials here discredit the reports that Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang and Prince Tuan are moving on Sian-Fu with troops. The missionaries, however, are said to be retiring from that region.

HONORS TO MILES.

Pekin, Dec. 29.—The ladies of the American legation and Lieutenant General Miles and his party were entertained at luncheon, yesterday, by the dowager empress and the emperor. United States Minister Conger also gave a diplomatic dinner in honor of the general. Today the minister entertained at dinner a number of Chinese officials to meet General Miles.

BRYCE STILL FIGHTING BRITISH EDUCATION BILL



JAMES BRYCE.

London, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, LL. D., known in America for his valuable historical writings, and who is a member of the British house of commons, has not given up his fight in opposition to the educational bill just passed.

TO THE HAGUE.

Powers Agree to Submit the Venezuelan Matter to That Tribunal.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The notes received from the European government interested in the Venezuelan controversy, including Venezuela, agree to submit the question at issue to the tribunal at The Hague. A note is now being prepared by Secretary Hay in which this government announces its hearty approval of such a course. There appears to be no question of the fact that it is the general understanding that the Monroe Doctrine is not to enter into the question of arbitration.

London, Dec. 26.—Confirmation was obtained here today by the Associated Press of the announcement from Washington that the arbitration of the Venezuelan question is now assured and that, failing the acceptance by President Roosevelt of the invitation to become arbitrator, the matters in dispute will be referred to The Hague tribunal.

President Roosevelt will not be the arbitrator for the Venezuelan controversy. The whole vexatious subject will be referred for adjudication to The Hague tribunal. Epitomized, this was the situation as it had resolved itself at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today. The meeting was not so long as the sessions of the cabinet usually are. All the members except Secretary Root were present. The Venezuelan question was the principal and practically the only topic of general concern under consideration. Secretary Hay presented the net results of his cable correspondence with the governments at London, Berlin, Rome and Caracas. In accordance with the suggestion made, several days ago by President Roosevelt, through Secretary Hay, President Castro, of Venezuela, was reported to have agreed to submit the difference between his government and the European powers to the arbitration of the Tribunal at The Hague.

The European powers not only consented to submit their controversy to arbitration, but, while they had expressed a preference for an arbitration to be conducted by President Roosevelt, they had assented to his suggestion that the matter be referred to The Hague.

The presentation of the case met the hearty approval of the members of the cabinet. No fear is expressed by the administration that the Monroe doctrine will be brought into the controversy in any manner that might result in an embarrassing situation for the United States. Secretary Hay is preparing a note to the powers in which the gratification of this government is expressed for the course agreed upon by them in settlement of the pending difficulties.

No intimation is given of the conditions which may have been imposed by the European powers or by President Castro precedent to the arbitration. It is known that Great Britain was willing to submit the subject to the arbitration of President Roosevelt practically without conditions, but the suggestion is made that one and perhaps two of the other powers involved proposed some conditions which might have proved embarrassing to the President had he undertaken the responsibility of determining the question.

It is understood that some money must pass, but it also is known that the amount of cash to be required of Venezuela before arbitration is not nearly so large as has been stated.

It is not possible to learn either whether the allies insist upon apologies from Castro, and while it is assumed that the blockade will be speedily raised, no arrangements to that end have yet been made. The energies of the negotiators are now being devoted to the framing of what will be known as a condition protocol and it is hoped that while this class of document does not undertake to closely define issues to be presented, it will still contain a provision for the removal of the blockade.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—A semi-official note published today says:

"As in the case of the Italian note the British and German notes on Venezuela presented December 23 declare that if President Roosevelt does not accept the post of arbitrator the powers would be prepared, subject to certain reservations, to submit the matter to The Hague tribunal."

Caracas, Dec. 26.—President Castro has telegraphed from La Victoria his acceptance of the proposal to submit all pending differences to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal, subject to certain conditions which include cessation of the blockade and the return to Venezuela of the fleet seized by the allied powers. President Castro's acceptance has been transmitted to the Washington government from which the proposal emanated.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following statement, which was evidently inspired by the foreign office:

"The German government has excluded from the scope of arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty a claim of ,17000,000 bolivars, which must be paid immediately in cash before arbitration is begun."

Willemstad, Curacao, Dec. 26.—The American Red Line steamer Caracas has brought the remainder of her cargo here.

The warships of the allied powers are using searchlights to watch the coast of Venezuela. Forty vessels are now detained at La Guaira.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Italy's reply to the arbitration proposal of Venezuela, through Minister Bowen and the government of the United States, among other things, says Italy would be pleased if the question was settled by the arbitration of President Roosevelt, and adds that if he does not accept Italy will have no objection to submitting the solution to The Hague tribunal.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Dec. 24.—(By boat from La Guaira)—The revolutionists, strengthened by the impossibility of the government's suppressing the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country and by the fact that it has no longer any fleet at its disposal, have made answer to President Castro's proposition that they turn their arms against the foreigners who have attacked Venezuela, by referring him to General Matos, their only chief capable of dealing with the matter. The rebels have regained courage. The government which signed with them an armistice of ten days, which ends today, has 3,600 men at Barquisimeto and 2,500 near Caracas, but all others who had enrolled themselves to fight against the foreigners have retired.

The revolutionists have planned a march on Caracas by three roads; the leaders, Ramos, Antonio-Guevara, Urbaneja and Penaloza, with 2,500 men, will march via Guatiro; Antonio Fernandez, Osio and Crespo Torres with 2,500 more have left Camanagua, and Gen. Rolando, with 2,500 troops, will go from Alta Gracia. Ammunition is expected to arrive every day near Tucacus.

The situation for President Castro is considered to be again perilous; attacked by foreigners and his own countrymen, he can with difficulty resist the shocks, as the government resources have vanished. The president's departure for La Victoria is for the purpose of trying to check the near advance to the capital of the revolutionists.

General Matos will leave Curacao shortly.

Caracas, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Commander Diehl endeavored to obtain from the commanders of the foreign warships at La Guaira, an extension of a few hours in the time given the steamer Caracas to remain at her dock in order that she might finish unloading. His request to this lead was refused, and he did not insist. The commanders of the blockading warships explained that they were acting on orders of the British admiral and that the orders given to permit the Caracas to discharge more than the mail had been given to satisfy Commander Diehl. The Caracas consequently left her berth at La Guaira at 6 o'clock last evening, when she had landed not more than two-thirds of her cargo. The steamer will cruise before La Guaira, and take on passengers and mail, but on no account is she to enter the port. Mr. Boulton, of Boulton & Co., has entered a protest with the American consul and the American minister here against the action taken with regard to the Caracas.

Caracas, Dec. 24.—The port of Coro, which is surrounded on the land side by the revolutionists, is not blockaded.

In Caracas this fact is believed to mean that the British and German fleets are working in harmony with the revolutionists, and not blockading Coro in order to allow the free entrance of Dutch schooners from Curacao bringing arms and ammunition to the rebels.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Commodore Scheder reports that the German blockade of Puerto Cabello began December 22, and that the blockade of Maracaibo by the Germans commenced today.

Fighting Castro.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Dec. 29.—The revolutionists have assumed active hostilities against President Castro. There occurred Saturday morning a lively engagement between 1,200 revolutionists under General Bjera and government forces at Cauyarao, in the vicinity of Coro. It is known here that the revolutionists had artillery. The government forces were commanded by Gen. Refereno Castillo. Gen. Riera retained his position. The armistice between the government and the revolutionists has expired.

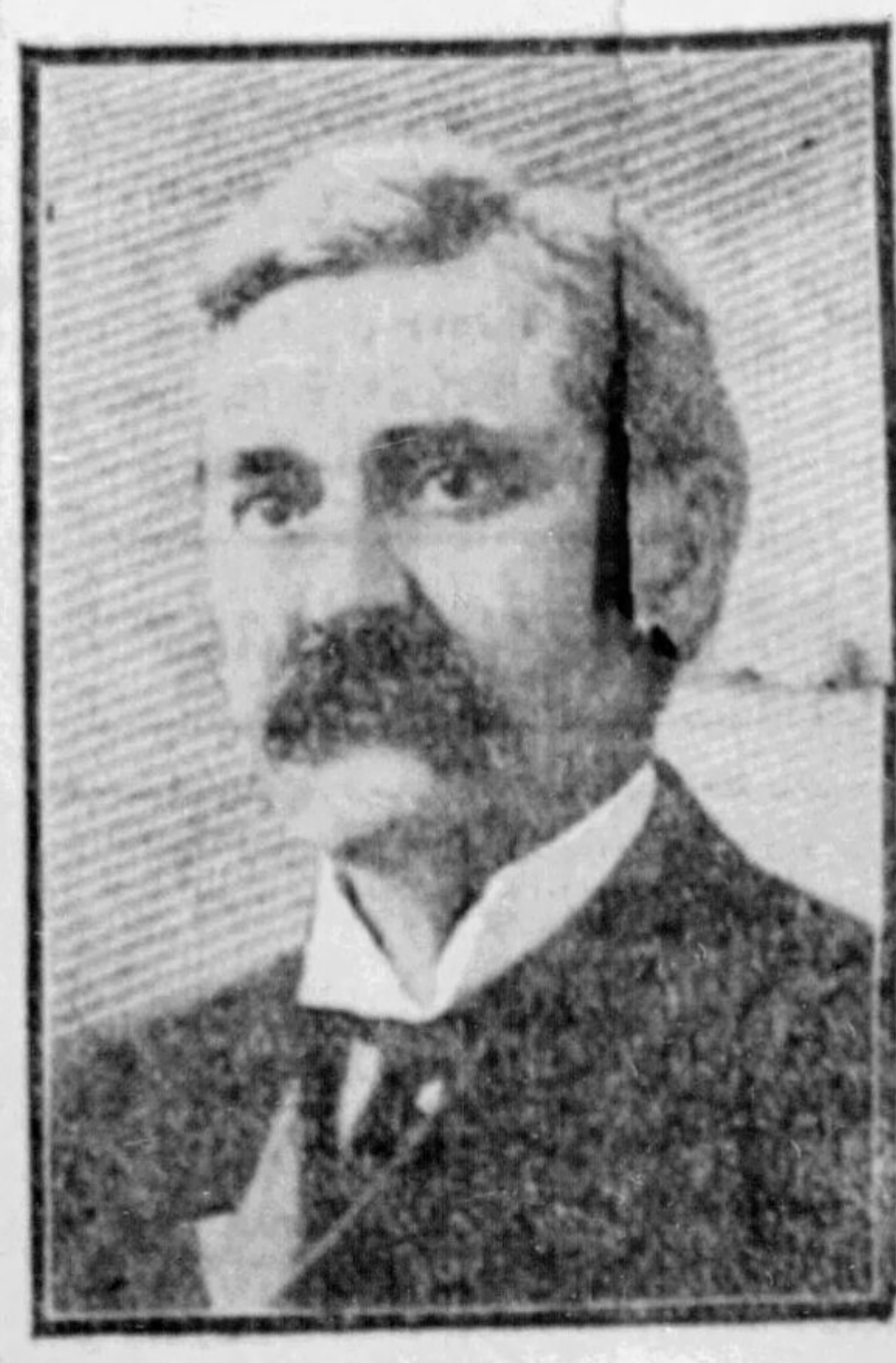
SVEN HEDIN COMING.

New York, Dec. 29.—Sven Hedin, famous traveler, whose exploits in were so thrilling, will shortly arrive this country to lecture. He will make another and longer trip through little known lands after his tour here.

SVEN HEDIN.

THE "IOWA IDEA."

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 26.—Governor Cummins, of Iowa, the author of the "Iowa idea," which means a protectionist tariff revision aimed against monopolies and not against trusts, is bending every endeavor to have Iowa's representatives in Congress agitate during the present session for a tariff revision on conservative lines.



GOVERNOR CUMMINS.

DAILY MESSAGES.

Glace Bay, N. S., Dec. 29.—The Marconi station at Glace Bay continues to maintain daily communication with Cornwall, with constantly increasing efficiency and facility. Marconi is still here, but will leave shortly for the Cape Cod station. In the meantime he is sending two or three messages by wireless telegraph to Europe daily. Some of these dispatches are lengthy. One of the dispatches was directed to ex-Empress Eugenie.

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THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Greet the New Year with a song of thanksgiving in your heart no matter what the outward appearances may be. So shall the year bring blessings to you.

Thursday.

A happy New Year to the whole world! Let thy loving thoughts go forth that so they may, perchance, carry healing to some wounded heart.

Friday.

Let's be glad we were born instead of sorry that other folks were.

Saturday.

Shall we make a new rule of life from tonight, always to try to be a little kinder than is necessary?

Sunday.

Not what the world can do for me, but what I can do for the world.

Monday.

Be not afraid of life. Believe that life is worth living and your belief will help create the fact.

Tuesday.

Somewhere or other in the worst flood of trouble there always is a dry spot for contentment to get its foot on; and if there were not it would learn to swim.

Music and Its Influence

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Few people are there in the world who do not love music. Some one has aptly called it the mother tongue of nations. Well does it deserve the title, for no matter how unintelligible the spoken language of each to the other, music will stir the same emotions in their hearts according to its character.

A writer in a recent number of Good Housekeeping says concerning this universality of feeling:

"Let any number of foreigners, each speaking a different language, be gathered together, and let the motley multitude include the most ignorant with the most learned, and every heart will be alike thrilled by a battle air, melted by a love melody, darkened by a dirge, quickened by a waltz, or stirred by those vague yearnings for which we can find no name and no boundary."

This one fact proves the unity, the likeness of humanity, if they were [illegible]hing else to make it clear. And it [illegible]ht be said that the unity of all con[illegible]ous life is shown by a similar infer[illegible]ce, for it is well known that animals [illegible]e affected by music in what seems a [illegible]nderful way. Many stories are told [illegible] savage instincts held in abeyance by the [illegible]lodies that seemed to find in them anything which responded, and stood for [illegible] other life. I shall never forget one [illegible]arrated with the skill and intensity [illegible] natural story teller, of a German [illegible] who stood for hours surrounded by [illegible] of the forest, while he drew forth [illegible] of music from his instrument—[illegible] that were to him almost a desperate farewell to life. At their least cessation a low, hoarse growl bade him go on to the limit of human endurance, and he knew, unless help came, that limit must soon be reached. He was rescued, but he never again was able to play the same melodies without seeing the glaring eyes of those motionless animals disarmed for the time by their influence.

One of the prettiest of these stories was of a little girl with a rarely sweet voice, who loved music with intensity. She was an invalid, confined to her bed. Often when she was alone she sang to forget her pain and loneliness. Once while softly chanting a hymn she had learned, she saw a mouse come creeping out upon the floor. It stopped a few feet from her bedside, and remained still as if listening. When she ceased to sing, it scampered away. This was repeated day after day. With the first notes of song came the mouse, retreating only when the song ceased.

Nothing has such a wonderful power as music to bring harmony where there is discord. A sudden burst of melody from a band has been known to quiet what promised to be a serious disturbance upon the street. Few, indeed, are they who can rage in anger when the air is vibrating around them with sweet sounds expressive of the finer issues of life. Insensibly to themselves their passion ebbs away and the better spirit takes possession and assumes control of their action. Were this fact more generally realized there would be fewer homes without music or, at least, its possibility.

In the article previously mentioned occurs the following striking passage:

"If the therapeutic power of music was once clearly understood, it could be adapted to all needs and occasions. There would be musical restaurants on every street, so that he who was chewing the cud of a bitter fancy could find easy access to more appetizing spiritual nourishment, and all the children's games and their elders' schemes would be set to music so cunningly devised that defeat would be robbed of its sting and success of its effrontery. There would be light and lilting airs to accompany the dinners of dyspeptics, a joyous repetition of the wedding march when the peace of the newly married was threatened by an impending quarrel, invigorating strains to put new life into the indolent, and the glad and splendid assurance of some old hymn tunes for the daily use of those that sit in darkness."

It is well worth thinking of—this curative power of music. Sometime when it is better appreciated, this will play as important a part in the cure of physical—as well as of mental—diseases, in a sanitarium or the home, as the baths or any other hygienic treatment. And its force as an agent comes from this reason: The pleasant vibrations produced in the thought-atmosphere by musical harmonies are reflected upon the body, and help to restore its lost equipoise.

Whether for the sick body, for the mind's health, or for character growth, music into which some highly developed genius has poured his rich gifts of heart and soul is a wonderful factor. It was this potency that made Phillips Brooks write these words of beauty concerning the Christmas melodies:

"O never-failing splendor!
O never-silent song!
Still keep the green earth tender
Still keep the gray earth strong.

"Still keep the brave earth dreaming
Of deeds that shall be done,
While children's lives come streaming
Like sunbeams from the sun."

SIX WORDS.

Six little words lay claim to me each passing day:
I ought, I must, can, I will, I dare, I may.
I Ought—that is the law God on my heart has written,
The mark for which my soul is with strong yearning smitten.
I Must—that is the bound set either side the way,
By nature and the world, so that I shall not stray.
I Can—that measures out the power intrusted me
Of action, knowledge, art, skill and dexterity.
I Will—no higher crown on human head can rest;
'Tis freedom's signet-seal upon the soul impressed.
I Dare is the device which on the seal you read,
By freedom's open door a bolt for time of need.
I May among them all hovers uncertainly;
The moment must at last decide what it shall be.
I ought, I must, I can, I will, I dare, I may;
The six lay claim to me each hour of every day.
Teach me, O God! and then, then shall I know each day
That which I ought to do I must, can, will, dare, may.
—Wisdom of the Brahman.

The Cozy Corner

A new correspondent sends us these lines, which will be appreciated by all mothers:

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

Wee Louie, our brave little monarch,
Right royally ruled o'er the house,
And loyal and true was each subject,
And also—as meek as a mouse.

'Till came there a tinier darling
For love and for honors to seek;
His right then he manfully yielded—
"The strong should e'er yield to the weak."

The proverbial "last straw" coming,
His brave little heart felt the sting—
Said he, with disgust, yet reproachful—
"Oh, papa, you fink she's the whole thing."
—Cora Lapham Hazard.

A New Year's Greeting.

Dear Friends of the Cozy Corner, did you receive a Christmas gift, and did you make one? I am sure that most of you will answer both of these question in the affirmative, but possibly there are some who will say: "No, no one cared enough for me to give me anything and I was too poor to give to anyone."

To these friends let me say, you are wrong in both statements. You have received love and kindness from your friends, and none of us are so poor that we cannot give like gifts. Have sorrow, or death, or financial troubles entered your home, making it seem impossible that the world holds any brightness for you? In spite of these you still have the assurance that for you was sent that best Gift that God sent down to earth on the day we each year celebrate, to comfort and help just such sorrow-stricken ones as you; the Gift that means more to you than all the treasures of earth and sea could, were they yours; the Gift that never perishes, but always remains as a token of the great and abiding love of the Father.

With this assurance why need you despair, and why not show your thankfulness for it by being cheerful and content with what you have and by passing on your joy in words of comfort to others.

If you give of your best—whether it be of words, or thoughts, or more material substance—give joyfully and thankfully in His name, you need not fear that the gift will not be acceptable, and in return you will have the satisfaction of one who has done all he could that the world may be happier for his having lived.

So, if you enjoy life to its fullest, place first in your list of New Year's resolutions this: that no day shall pass when you do not say a kind word, do a kind action, think kindly of those who "despitefully use you;" forgive any who may have injured you, remembering always how often you have need of forgiveness yourself, and in all things do as you would be done by, thus making your greeting of "A Happy New Year" something more than empty words.

Louise.

A New Year's Resolution.

Mrs. H. A. Reid sends from Maine this message of warning to the sisters who have the "accumulating" mania:

I have just passed through an experience which I hope will never again fall to my lot; that of overhauling trunks and boxes in an old attic, sorting out the collection of odds and ends, cast-off garments, curtains, draperies, etc., long out of date and the accumulation of 20 years of housekeeping.

Every visiting card, invitation, note or letter received during those years had been religiously kept, and the aggregation was one to dismay those who endeavored to reduce the chaos to system by destroying or consigning to the rag bag that which was of no use, and to parcel out that which was, or might be made serviceable.

It was finally done, and for that I am no more thankful than for the lesson it taught me. Hereafter my cast-off clothing will go immediately into the hands of those who can use them; my notes and letters will be promptly answered and as promptly burned; cards and invitations properly acknowledged and then cremated, and when I die I shall have arranged for the disposition of the articles of "bigotry and virtue" I may possess, so they can easily be taken care of, and thus, if for no other reason, I hope to make it possible for my children to rise up and call me blessed.

Mrs. J. W. K.—For all receptions, etc., during the holiday season Christmas greens are allowable for decorations. Holly, mistletoe, and the scarlet poinsettas which you say you have, will be very appropriate. Where much decorating is desired, scarlet and crimson tissue paper is used to twine around the newel post and bannisters, or to cover a mantel, ropes or bunches of green being placed over this. A spray of holly with a few of the red berries on it will do nicely to lay at each place under the place card if you do not care to have cut flowers. In all ways, carry out the color scheme of red and green, no matter what material you use.

"Martha D." asks if the editor of the Household "approves of the foolish story of Santa Claus for children." Evidently, from her letter, Martha D. does not approve, and while the editor thinks that every one must be her own judge as to what shall be taught in her own family, she—the editor—cannot truthfully say that harm has ever resulted to the children of her acquaintance from their having been taught the "foolish story," and she is quite sure that it has been a comfort and pleasure to them, and many other children to call the presiding genius of Christmas "Santa Claus," even after they were aware that the actual givers of the gifts were the dear friends whom they knew in the flesh as father, mother, sister, and brother.

There is so much of "hard, cold facts" to come in every life that it does not hurt to give the chidrren a little loving mystery. A friend at my side says: "But will it not make them distrust you in other matters, when they find this to be untrue?" and then she quoted the story of the little child who feared that Christ was a fable because he had learned that Santa Claus was.

In the first place, a child of ordinary intelligence is not greatly deceived in the matter and only accepts the Santa Claus idea as a pleasant name for the many friends who remember him at Christmas; in the next place, I never could believe that any child who had been rightly taught would have the thought expressed above in regard to the Christ, and in the third place, I have never been convinced that any child ever said that. Of course I may be mistaken, but the children I have known have been better informed.

(The above question was submitted to a friend to answer, with the above result.—Ed.)

SOMETHING HOT FOR BREAKFAST

One Egg Muffins.

Sift one and three-fourths cupful of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add one well beaten egg, three-fourths cupful sweet milk and, at the last minute, after beating the batter thoroughly, half a tablespoonful of melted butter. Drop the batter in hot, buttered gem pans, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Cornmeal Gems.

Sift together one cupful each of yellow cornmeal and white flour, into which you have put four tablespoonfuls of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. To this add one beaten egg, one cupful of milk and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake in gem pans, or, if preferred, in a shallow tin.

Sure Thing Waffles.

Sift together one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Gradually add one cupful of milk, the well beaten yolks of two eggs and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat well, then cut in the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs. Grease the waffle iron on both sides, pour in the batter and bake till brown on one side, then turn the iron and bake on the other. Do not lift the cake from the iron until well done on both sides.

Marriage Customs and Conventionalities

PART I.

Old as the world, and yet ever new, is the story of the love that ends in marriage. It is doubtful if there ever lived a woman who, at some time in her life, had not indulged in dreams of a day when she, the center of attraction, surrounded by flowers and friends should plight her troth to the man of her choice, and with him go forth into the world to make a new home, with love for the cornerstone. To many good women this has been but a dream, never to be realized, but a dream which nevertheless has brought comfort to them while it lasted.

Of course the necessary preliminary to a marriage should be true love, and as a proof of the strength of this love one should not ask if he or she will be happy with this man or woman, but if they can be happy and live their life in its fullest joy without them. Neither personal beauty nor financial ability to procure social recognition should influence a choice in this matter, for no material thing can make a happy marriage unless there is a foundation of respect and love—love that will efface self for the good of the loved one should it be necessary.

Supposing this to be a proper love, and the question of marriage settled, then follows the choice of the time for its consummation. Although June is termed the month of brides and roses, December claims its share of happy wedding days as well as of Christmas joys. For the day of the week, any day but Sunday or Friday is chosen. Seldom is this ceremony performed on Sunday because there is generally more of merriment and feasting than is becoming to the sacredness of the day of rest, and traditions are all against Friday for such a ceremony.

An old rhyme has it that—

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all.
Thursday for losses—
Friday for crosses,
Saturday no luck at all.

In the choice of the day the bride has the deciding voice, as in all of the preparations that follow. Indeed, during the time previous to the ceremony, she is supreme—every detail of the arrangements are left to her—the choice of the place—either church or home—the clergyman who shall perform the ceremony, the selection of the attendants, their apparel as well as her own; writing notes of thanks for gifts, making the list of guests for the reception, or to whom the announcements are to be sent—all of these and many other details are the work of the bride though she may have many willing hands to assist in carrying out her wishes.

In view of these many cares the old custom of the bride giving the last two weeks before the marriage entirely to rest, and to meditation and spiritual preparation for the new duties she is to assume, seems a good one. When the cards were sent out two weeks previous to the day appointed for the marriage, it was the signal that from that time on the bride was not to be seen by any but her family and most intimate friends, to whom she gave these few remaining days when they could call her their very own.

The present custom is, that during these last two weeks of her girlhood life she must be feted and dined, and entertained, at one or more functions—card parties, "showers," theatre parties, etc.—every day, often not excepting Sundays. As a result she is exhausted in mind and body and utterly unfit to assume the new duties of a wife, and soon her health breaks under the strain of these, and the gaieties that follow, for of course, she must return the social obligations these ante-nuptial parties have placed upon her. The natural result is the long list of invalid wives, the giving up of all home life for the ease and idleness of a boarding house and, most sorrowful of all, the numbers of little, sickly children who are brought up in the artificial atmosphere of a society woman's life, with no knowledge of the sweet and wholesome influences of a true home, which might have been their heritage from a strong, healthy mother who had saved her strength for the best things of life instead of frittering it away on the things that perish.

But about the wedding: In England the proper and canonical hours for a church wedding are from 8 till 12. In America, the hour for this important event is generally fixed with reference to the nature of the entertainment to follow, whether a reception or a breakfast, and to accommodate the going away of the happy pair, for railroad time-tables will not change even for a bridal party.

For a church wedding, arrangements must be made before hand, by the head usher, with the sexton for his assistance in seeing the building is properly warmed and lighted; with the organist for the music; with the florist; for two men to put up and remove the awning and carpet from the carriages to the door of the church, and for any other necessary details at the church.

The best man sees the clergyman and notifies him of the date and the hour when his services will be required, sees to it that a carriage is sent for him, and, after the ceremony, or at some other convenient time—hands him the envelop containing the "remembrance" from the groom.

Carriages for conveying the bride, her family and attendants to and from the church are furnished by her family; that for the groom and his best man, as well as that for the clergyman, are paid for by the groom. All other expenses are met by the family of the bride, who gives some little gift to her maids as souvenirs of the occasion. The groom sends the bride the flowers she carries, and if he gives her a present of jewelry she wears it during the ceremony, though no other of any kind is worn.

The cost of such a wedding differs in different cities. In New York the fee for the clergyman is not less (and usually more) than $5, the organist alone, $25, with a choir of ten voices—$100; sexton, $25; men with awning and carpet, $15; white satin ribbon for marking the seats of the invited guests and family, $2. If flowers are used to mark these places the cost is much more, and with the other floral decorations make a great addition to the expenses of a "swell" wedding, often converting the father of the bride—who has to pay the bills—to the belief obtaining in some parts of India that "marrying his daughter is worse than having his house burned down."

There are other marriages where the useless and costly features are eliminated, where the bride spends the last weeks of her single life in loving communion with those who have, thus far, been all in all to her, and when her modest preparations are made there is a quiet ceremony, and in the presence of her nearest and dearest friends only she places her hand confidingly in that of the one she has chosen from all the world and goes with him to take up their share of the joys and burdens of life. From such marriages we seldom hear of divorce or scandal.

So much for the customs in these respects; next week will be given some suggestions in regard to the wedding gown, the veil, the boquet and other toilet accessories for the wedding and the necessary trousseau of the bride.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

Today for the first time for several months, we have a picture of one of our girls to grace our column. "Buckeye Schoolma'am" sends with the photograph this New Year's message

Dear M. G. R. friends, accept my best wishes for you during 1903.

Do you remember that at the first of the year just passed, we lost one of our members? During the year many of us have been called upon to part with our dear ones and to all have come disappointments; our hopes have not always been realized, our efforts have been unsuccessful. We have done much that we would, if possible, gladly undo, and we have left undone much that we would have done. But now a new year is before us; let us begin it by casting from us all vain regrets and, profiting by our past experiences, let us strike more strenously to fulfill our ideals, knowing that "the thing we hope for, that we are, for one transcendant moment." "The longing to be so, helps to make the soul immortal."

"Max," W. Va., is it too late for thanks for your kind words of nearly a year ago? I hope not, for I have felt thanks all of the time. "Pansy," I think we do not live far from each other, as my county joins that of "Bro. Jonathan" on the east. "New England Girl," your chapter of the serial was fine—as we knew it would be. "Mr. Smiley," it is a pleasure to me to learn that I am not the only one who does not enjoy or profit by the writings of Dante.

May you all live long and prosper, is the New Year's wish of—"Buckeye Schoolma'am."

"Illi Nois" sends her January story, in time for a New Year's offering to the M. G. R's.:

LADDIE.

A New Year's Story.
By
"Illi Nois."

I had been writing letters and had just finished and sealed the last one, when my mother, coming in from a shopping tour, handed me a packet, saying that it was from my dear friend, Mrs. Gray. Opening the parcel, I found a little book. On the cover was a wreath of forget-me-nots encircling the word "Laddie," and inside was a picture of a blue-eyed boy about three years old, with curly golden hair and one of the sweetest faces I ever saw. It was a copy of a miniature that I had often seen and admired in Mrs. Gray's home. I had several times asked her to tell me about him, but was always refused, saying it was a sad story, but she promised some day that I should know it, and now I found it written in the book.

Let me say here that Mrs. Gray was one of the real Christian women we find who are such a help to others, both by their words and the example of their lives.

Glancing through the little book she had sent me, I saw many of its pages blistered with tears, and realized how much it had cost her to tell me the sad story. Turning to the first page, I read:

"I was an only child, born on a farm several miles from any town, where I lived a quiet, peaceful life until I reached the age of womanhood. Among my friends was a young man by the name of George Gray. He had a certain charm of manner that made him very popular, was lively, full of fun and a great favorite with all of the young people, although it was reported that he occasionally drank liquor and gambled. I had accepted his company several times, but when he asked me to be his wife, I refused, and in answer to his question as to why I had done so, I frankly said that I could never marry a man who drank or gambled, which I had been informed was true of him. He made no denial, but asked—'What can you expect of a young man without parents or a home? If I had a home of my own I would never seek for amusement elsewhere. You call yourself a Christian woman, and are the only person who can save me from ruin: if you refuse to do so, by not marrying me, God will require my soul at your hands.'

"I had given my heart to God, and was trying to lead a Christian life by doing my duty, and this, with his persausive and eloquent appeal, decided me to become his wife, although my friends did all they could to dissuade me, but above all of their pleadings I seemed to hear those awful words: 'God will require my soul at your hands.'

"We were married on New Year's eve, and remained on the farm that had been my home, my parents removing to a new home in the neighboring town. For a while all went well, though several times when he returned from town I feared he had been drinking, but I put the thought away from me.

"One Saturday he said he was going thither and had business that would probably keep him until quite late, and, for that reason, I had better not accompany him, as I wished to do. In the afternoon I did the work of milking, etc., early and prepared supper, for I knew he would be very tired and hungry after a long day away.

"I waited patiently for him to come until after it grew dark, then I began to be afraid, as I had never been left alone. I imagined a thousand things that might have happened to him, or to me, and grew so nervous that I would start with fear at every sound. The long weary hours of the night passed, until exhausted with my watching and weeping, I fell asleep, to be awakened by his stumbling in at the door.

"When I saw him my heart nearly broke. Could this be my husband—this being with flushed face, bloodshot eyes and incoherent speech—the man who had been brought home by some of his boon companions, so drunk as to be unable to walk! I do not think I could have felt worse had he been brought deprived of life. Answering my inquiries with an oath, he fell upon the bed in a drunken stupor which lasted through the next day.

"When he was again sober, I implored him by everything he held sacred to promise me he would never again give way to temptation. Imagine, if you can, my horror when he told me that he believed in neither God, nor a hereafter, and that his appeal to me before we were married was only a way to induce me to yield to his wishes, 'for,' said he, 'you women are always anxious to become martyrs for your religion. It is no use,' he continued, 'for you to talk to me; I have but one life to lead and I intend to have a good time in my own way.'

"Even after this, and when I saw him steadily continuing in his evil ways, I clung to the hope that he might reform, but I say to all girls, that if a man has not sufficient self-respect to prevent him from putting himself lower than the brutes, and who will not do right for its own sake, he will never do it for a woman's sake.

"After this it became the rule for him to leave me alone night after night, and I came to consider those lonely hours as blissful when compared to those when he and his friends would be at our house spending the time in drinking, gambling and quarreling, and I would have to lock myself in my room and sit with my hands over my ears to keep out the sound of their horrid oaths, rude jests and obscene songs.

"So passed the summer, and when in November they laid in my arms a little son, I felt that I still had something to live for, and my heart went out to that helpless bit of humanity as to one sent to comfort me and—I hoped—to reform his father. Charles promised to do better for the boy's sake, but the chains of habit were too strong to break and we—my boy and I—were again left alone but now there were no lonely days or nights for me. Strong, healthy and always happy, the boy, for whom no name seemed good eough and who was, therefore, called 'Laddie,' filled all of my time.

"As time rolled on, Charles grew worse and more confirmed in his evil ways, and I endeavored to keep Laddie away from him, for he was cross and ugly when under the influence of liquor. On New Year's eve, just four years from the day we were married, he came home worse than I had ever before seen him. Fuel was very scarce with us, and we had but one fire, and in playing about, Laddie in some way, stumbled over his father's foot. Charles, with an oath, struck the child in the face felling him to the floor. I sprang to pick him up exclaiming: "Oh, Charles, how could you do so!" He seemed beside himself with rage, and reaching for his gun, swore he would kill us both.

"I ran out of doors and hid behind some bushes nearby, and from my shelter saw the man who had promised to love and care for me, come out of the house trying to find me, and our child, that he might add murder to his other crimes. Failing to see us, he returned to the house, locking the doors behind him.

"It was more than a mile to any neighbor and as I could not carry Laddie so far, we sought shelter in the barn, where I tried to keep the child warm until it would be safe to return to the house. In spite of all I could do he grew colder, until a hoarse cough told me that croup had resulted from the exposure. When I was sure that Charles was asleep, I went to the house, entering by a cellar door, and building a fire I quickly used the remedies that I was accustomed to in former cases, but alas! it was too late and before morning the gasping breath and the struggling limbs were stilled, and my Laddie was at rest, beyond the power of man to hurt him.

"When the sun was shining on the first day of the new year, I laid my boy on the bed and when Charles came into the room I pointed to the disfigured bruise on the little cheek and said: 'See your work. You have killed that child just as surely as if you had succeeded in your mad attempt to shoot him last night. Go, and never let me see you again.' Then everything swam before my eyes and I felt that I was falling from a great height.

"My next recollection was of lying in my bed, so weak that I could not move, and of being told that I had had brain fever. I never saw my husband again, and heard after a time that he had died in a drunken brawl. Of my life since, you know, and now I am only waiting for the summons that shall again give to me a sight of my Laddie."

When I finished reading this sad story, I rose and put one of the letters I had that afternoon written, into the fire; it was an acceptance of an offer of marriage I had received from a young man who, like Charles Gray, was a "moderate drinker." I had thought I might reform him, but after reading the experience of Mrs. Gray, I felt the uselessness of such a thought.

A few days after this, Mrs. Gray was found lying dead upon her bed, with such a smile of peace and happiness upon her face that we knew she had "found Laddie."

Illi Nois' story, though somewhat long for this column, holds a lesson for all, and one that should be influential when you are making your New Year's resolutions.

When We First Played "Show."

Wasn't it a good time,
Long Time Ago—
When we all were little tads
And first played "Show"!—
When every newer day
Wore as bright a glow

From The Book of Joyoun's Children. Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

As the ones we laughed away—
Long Time Ago!

Calf was in the back-lot;
Clover in the red;
Bluebird in the pear-tree;
Pigeons on the shed;
Tom a-chargin' twenty pins
At the barn; and Dan
Spraddled out just like "The
'Injarubber'-Man!"

Me and Bub and Rusy,
Eck and Dunk and Sid,
'Tumblin' on the sawdust
Like the A-rabs did;
Jamesy on the slack-rope
In a wild retreat,
Grapp'ing back, to start again—
When he chalked his feet!

Wasn't Eck a wonder
In his stocking tights,
Wasn't Dunk—his leaping lion—
Chief of all delights?
Yes, and wasn't "Little Mack"
Boss of all the Show,—
Both Old Clown and Candy-Butcher—
Long Time Ago!

Sid the Bareback Rider:
And—oh-me-oh-my!—
Bub, the spruce Ringmaster,
Stepping round so spry!—
In his little waist-and-trousers
All made in one,
Was there a prouder youngster
Under the sun!

And now—who will tell me,—
Where are they all?
Dunk's a sanatorium doctor,
Up at Waterfall;
Sid's a city street contractor;
Tom has fifty clerks,
And Jamesy he's the "Iron Magnate"
Of "The Hecla Works"

And Bub's old and bald now,
Yet still he hangs on—
Dan and Eck and "Little Mack"
Long, long gone!
But wasn't it a good time,
Long Time Ago—
When we all were little tads
And first played "Show!"
—From James Whitcomb Riley's Book of Joyous Children

Banner Puzzlers

For November.

New Work—Metta
Solutions—Pauline

1.—WHO WERE THEY?

This being the first day of January, the Days are holding a reception, the host, Ray Sween, being assisted by representative members of several of the more important branches of the large and well-known family. Second in the receiving line stands Lena Viten, a coquettish young woman, who makes sad havoc among the hearts of the rising generation. Next her is Antoini U. Grau, a very dignified and important personage, who is nevertheless inclined to be stormy (as befits his foreign name). Lola Solf, who comes next, is, on the contrary, the merriest of dames, although she is somewhat given to hysterics, and may laugh or cry as the fit takes her. The next lady in line is called Amy, and is a very sweet young thing, but apt to be fickle. Memnon C. Tecem is a learned person, and stands well with college lads and lasses, while Ned I. Penceden is equally a favorite with young and old, though he certainly is a very noisy fellow. B. Roal comes next, and though he is at most times a sober, hard-working chap, yet on occasion he can enjoy himself with the best of them, and is a prime favorite with the "great people." Cleo Neti is another very popular person with the "masses" as she affords them an opportunity to speak their minds once or twice a year. Gath N. Vingski, despite his Polish name, is a "true blue" American, and is well liked by all classes, and the final member in the line, Mac S. Hirst, carries out the old maxim "the last is the best of all the game," for his name and fame is not confined to any one nation or people, but is very nearly universal. The surname of all these people is Day, and has not been repeated in each one's cognomen.

2.—NEW YEAR'S BELL.

O O
O O
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X X O O X X
X X O O X X
X X O O X X
X X X O O X X X

1.—A useful article.
2.—A personal pronoun.
3.—Cut with an axe.
4.—A supplication.
5.—Assurance.
6.—To sell in small quantities.
7.—The royal castle at Edinburg.

Centrals voice the sincere wish of the author for all Columnites.

3.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 31 letters. My 4, 2, 11, are versified thoughts; my 7, 18, 24, 29, 10 15, 20 is a wading bird; my 1, 26, 31, 20, 17 is a drinking mug; my 27, 3, 5, 25, 20, 9, 21 is to lose; my 8, 24, 12, 19, 20, 2 is a halter; my 28, 22, 16, 10 is lacking substance; my 23, 14, 10, 13, 6 is a Grecian city; my whole is a proverb we should all bear in mind when making our New Year's resolutions.

4.—NEW YEAR'S PI.

"Reyve neo rof shi now,
Het thing si trysar nad clod, ym firden,
Nad eth wen reya thileb dan dolb, ym fendir,
Somec pu ot keat sih won."

5.—QUERY.

Who knows aught about "St. Sylvester's Eve"?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"A mighty hand, from an exhaustless urn,
Pours forth the never ending flood of years."

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 18.

1.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.
2.—Many a true word is spoken in jest.
3.—32 horses will be needed. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming hour-glass: Allopathist, demagogue, America, blight, act, U, old, attic, Augusta, Calorific, archaeology. Centrals—Agriculture.
5.—A Spaniard named Vaca, who accompanied De Narvaez, was the first white man who saw the American bison, or buffalo. This was in northern Texas, about 1530.
6.—Quarles wrote:
"True obedience neither procrastinates or questions."

Chat.

The solution sent by Elfa to his problem answered today is this:

Force required to pull plows increases as the square of the width of land turned. Hence, 12x12 equals 144, divided by 2 equals 72, or one horse power. 48x48 equals 2,304, divided by 72 equals 32, or number of horses required on a plow 48 inches wide.

This being a new year, and a new start all around, the Schoolmistress embraces the opportunity to set forth the simple rules governing this Column, in order that new pupils coming in, may have equal privileges with older ones.

Any one holding a subscription to the Weekly Blade is entitled to answer the puzzles given each week, and to send in original work for the Column.

Answers to Queries and Quotations count 5 each, arithmetical problems count 2 each, and other puzzles 1 each on the record kept in order to ascertain the Banner Puzzlers for each month.

Original puzzles used in the Column count in the same ratio as do solutions.

Solutions and answers must be sent with every puzzle offered for publication, or they cannot be used.

L. M. Heizer, the rebus you answered did not come exactly in this department, but will serve nicely to introduce you, and we hope you will come again.

F. M. S., Nordmont, Pa., solutions must be sent with all problems. Come soon.

X. Y. Z., Panama, N. Y., the above remark applies also to you.

Marley Cranford, thank you so much for the solutions, and likewise for the nice personal note. The Schoolmistress and Terence are very glad you enjoyed the Thanksgiving entertainment.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems,
He may change our tears to diadems—
Open the door!

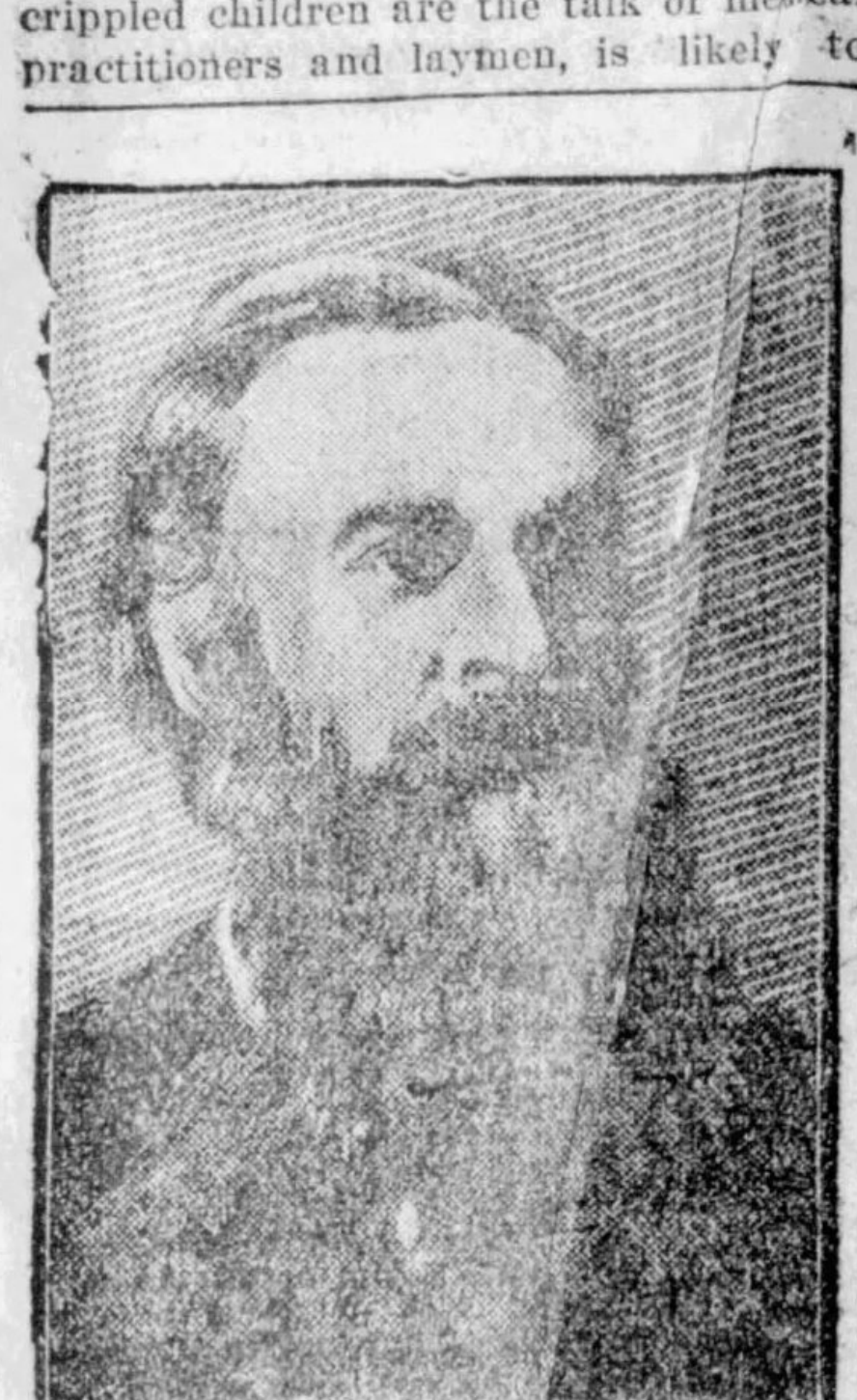
Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which will banish sin;
They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine—
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware—
Open the door!
—United Presbyterian.

DISCIPLES OF DR. LORENZ

Many Physicians in America Will Follow His Methods.

New York, Dec. 30.—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of Vienna, whose wonderful bloodless operations for the relief of crippled children are the talk of medical practitioners and laymen, is likely to have many disciples in this country, especially in this city. His demonstrations have been attended by scores of eminent physicians who advocate his methods and will follow them in similar cases hereafter.



DR. ADOLPH LORENZ.

VICTIMS OF CATTLE DISEASE

Providence, Dec. 24.—Henry F. Turner, state cattle commissioner, and John F. Pollard, state veterinarian, who have been working to stamp out the foot and mouth epidemic prevalent here, have been attacked by the disease. Large blisters have appeared on their tongues and the other sympotms have been observed. Neither patient is confined to his home and both are believed to be out of danger.

They have been working hard during the past three weeks, co-operating with Dr. E. L. Volgenan, agent of the United States bureau of animal industry. Several herds of infected cattle have been killed and buried. Prices of milk, beef and pork have advanced within the past month, owing to the havoc caused by the plague, which the officials say today is on the wane.

THE SILLY ONES.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 27.—Governor-elect Bailey's private secretary has begun the task of replying to all the women in Canada and the United States who have proposed marriage to the new bachelor governor. To all of them he says that he is directed by the governor-elect to decline their offer of marriage, for the reason that he is not seeking a wife.

The 50 photographs sent to Mr. Bailey will be returned to the senders. He has declined positively to give the names of the women, for the reason, he says, that many of them are honestly seeking husbands, and that they would no doubt make happy homes for them. Many are schoolteachers, stenographers, clerks and dressmakers.

New York leads with 66 aplpications for the new bachelor governor's hand, while Illinois is second with 47. Mr. Bailey did not receive a letter from a Kansas woman.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 24.—Notices will be posted throughout the Connellsville coke regions today granting the 20,000 employes of the Frick Coke company a voluntary advance in wages, averaging 8 per cent.

The increase will take effect January 1, and includes the miners, coke drawers, drivers, cagers and laborers. It means that the company will next year dispense in wages to its men $1,600,000 more than it has this year, and that it will continue to pay the highest wages of any concern in the United States employing this kind of labor.

The Frick Coal company is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which Is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several ypears Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separate-

ly and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y, says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent bottle of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Griffon, West 9th st., New York city, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

AN ELABORATE PROGRAM

Announced for Celebration of Ohio's Centennial.

Columbus, O., Dec. 30.—The joint commission having charge of the arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the admission of Ohio as one of the states of the Union has announced the program for the celebration to be held at Chillicothe, May 20 and 21, 1903.

President Roosevelt will attend the celebration and the commission expects to secure the services of the United States marine band.

The program as arranged follows:

"History of the Northwest Territory Up to the Settlement of Marietta," Senator John W. Daniels, Virginia.

"History of the Northwest Territory, Including the Marrietta Settlement Up to 1799," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

"History of the Territory from 1799 to the Organization of the State," President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton university.

"Date of Ohio's Admission and the Great Seal," Judge R. R. Sloane, Sandusky.

"Ohio in the American Revolution," Hon. E. O. Randall, Columbus.

"Ohio in the United States Senate," Senator Foraker.

"Ohio in the House of Representatives," Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor.

"Governors Under the First Constitution," Hon. David M. Massie, Chillicothe.

"Governors Under the Second Constitution," Col. James Kilbourne, Columbus.

"Military History of Ohio, Including the War of 1812," Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, Sandusky.

"Military History of Ohio from 1812 to the Present," Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, Springfield.

"Judiciary of Ohio," Judge Moses M. Granger, Zanesville.

"Industrial Progress of Ohio," Senator M. A. Hanna.

"Public Schools of Ohio," Prof. W. H. Venable, Cincinnati.

"Universities and Colleges of Ohio," Prof. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State university.

"Ohio in the Navy," Murat Halstead, Brooklyn.

"Ethnological History of Ohio," Gen. B. R. Cowan, of Cincinnati.

"The Press of Ohio," S. S. Knabenshue, Toledo.

"Religious Influence of Ohio," Bishop C. C. McCabe.

"Ohio Literary Men and Women," W. Dean Howells.

"Ohio in Art," Whitelaw Reid.

Some Ohio woman, who will be assigned later, will have a paper "On the part taken by women in the history and development of Ohio."

On February 27 there will be appropriate exercises in all the schools throughout the state, and the Archeological and Historical Society will send out pamphlets suggesting a program.

LOST IN THE DESERT.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 27.—John E. Ward, one of the Klondike kings, whose signature is good for $100,000, was compelled to eat the pith of cactus leaves for three days to keep from dying of starvation and thirst, though he had $2,000 in gold coin with him.

Mr. Ward owns some rich mines in Dale, on the desert, and left here a few days ago with money to pay off the miners and take an option on adjoining property. He reached Palm Springs too late to connect with the stage line which makes the 80-mile trip to Dale once a week, and decided to make the journey on foot.

Mr. Ward lost his way and for two nights and three days tramped the desert, subsisting entirely on the pith of the cactus. When found by prospectors he was in the first stages of delirium. His long walk and fast had reduced him to an emaciated condition. He was accompanied to the railroad, where a fast train was signaled, and on this he returned here.

WILL GET FULL WAGES.

Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 25.—From orders issued from the office of General Superintendent Meyers it has been learned that the Pennsylvania railroad will pay full wages to its employes who served in the National Guard during the coal strike.

There has been some trouble in pursuading men to re-enlist because they served during the strike at a great financial loss.

RESUMED WORK.

McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Memler tin plate plant, which has been idle for several months, resumed operations in full today, giving employment to 500 men. The Monongahela steel furnace and the Boston iron and steel mill, which have been idle weeks, will resume operations in ful lon New Year's evening This will place all the iron and steel mills in McKeesport in full operation on January 1.

Big Car Contract.

Baltimore, Dec. 27.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway has awarded a contract to the South Baltimore Car Works for the building of one thousand freight cars of 60,000 pounds capacity. Deliveries on this contract are to begin in March next, and the whole order is to be finished and turned over to the railroad company before the summer. The contract represents an outlay of $700,000.

IS DEAD TO THE CHURCH

No More Prayers for the Eloping Princess of Saxony.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Lutheran clergy of Saxony have issued an order striking the name of the crown princess from the public prayers.

A correspondent at Zurich, Switzerland, sends the report of an interview with the crown princess of Saxony in which she is quoted as saying that M. Giron is the only man she ever met whom she felt she could love and that it was a question of mutual love and affinity which made life impossible without him.

"Between my husband and myself," said the princess, "there was no bond of sympathy. He was a typical rough officer. I myself was full of ideals. How miserable that life was. I tried so hard to bear it for the sake of my darling children whom I adore. I also hesitated for the sake of the Saxon people, whom I love deeply, as they love me. But all that could not alter my resolution. The ills of my life at the court were too great to bear."

King George of Saxony has ordered the preparation of a full, official account of the elopement of the crown Princess Louise and the circumstances leading up to it for the Saxon people, among whom the most fantastic stories are in circulation, to the detriment of the royal house, especially with reference to the future king. The scandal is undermining, according to some opinions, the people's loyalty and respect for the throne. The dynasty being Catholic and the people Protestant, the affair is being utilized for sectarian controversy. The king's statement, doubtless, will follow the line indicated in the intimations, supplied to the newspapers having court leanings, published today, affirming that the crown princess' sole reason for eloping was her criminal relations with Prof. Giron, and that documentary proofs have been found showing that the elopement had long been in preparation. The stories of ill-treatment on the part of her husband, of oppressive court ceremonial and of her fettered existence are classed as inventions.

The crown princess' own account of the immediate cause of her flight from Sanzburg, written to an intimate friend, presumably the Princess Therese of Bavaria, was telegraphed from Munich this morning. It says her father, the grand duke of Tuscany, intended to imprison his daughter either in a lunatic asylum or in an Italian convent. He had already consulted the court physicians and several medical authorities in Venna with the object of obtaining certificates warranting him in shutting her up. Her father, the crown princess adds, was giving her no time for deliberation. He demanded, first, that she be taken under guard to Dresden, to apologize to the crown prince, and that she then choose between confinement in a convent or in a madhouse. The crown princess asks the Bavarian court to use its influence with the court at Dresden to permit her children to choose their vocation in life freely.

LADY HARTOPP.

London, Dec. 26.—London's cause celebre that has for heroine Lady Hartopp the most-talked-of woman in England since the trial of her husband's suit for divorce began, who is one of the three Wilson sisters, famous for their beauty, is likely to be followed by another sensational suit in the courts. It is said it will be founded upon evidence given in the Hartopp case that ended in a decision for neither plaintiff nor defendant.

LADY HARTOPP.

TO SECURE STATIONS ON ISLE OF PINES

Havana, Dec. 30.—United States Minister Squiers has formally begun negotiations in the matter of securing a coaling station on the Isle of Pines. It is understood that the United States asks for one naval and three coaling stations.

SHERMAN ON A ROCK.

Manila, Dec. 29.—The United States army transport Sherman struck a rock near San Bernardino light, south of Luzon, Friday night. The transport sustained a heavy shock and some of her plates were damaged. After the accident 23 inches of water was found in her forward bilges, but was controlled by steady pumping. The steamer proceeded for Manila under her own steam, and arrived here yesterday.

When the Sherman struck, the passengers on board were terrified, but there was no disorder. They promptly took their stations, with life preservers on, in the small boats. The officers of the Sherman handled the situation splendidly. Her cargo was not damaged. It probably will be necessary for her to dock at Hong Kong.

MRS. FREMONT DEAD.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29.—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of General Fremont, who died Saturday night at her home in this city, was 78 years of age. Mrs. Fremont was taken ill on Christmas morning. She grew rapidly worse and soon lapsed into unconsciousness, from which she never rallied. For the past three years the aged widow of the "pathfinder" had been extremely feeble as a result of a fall in which she suffered a dislocation of the hip which had since prevented her from walking. Mrs. Fremont was the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, for thirty years a United States senator.

Profits of J. P. Morgan for the year estimated at $42,000,000.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Asia Will Be Represented on a Large Scale.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—According to the latest reports from the far East, Asia will be represented at the St. Louis world's fair in 1904 on an unprecedented scale. Th negotiations with Asiatic governments by John Barrett, commissioner general of Asia and Australasia, have been successful in securing not only from the chief officials, but direct from the monarchs themselves, assurances that their countries will send comprehensive exhibits and be represented by imperial commissioners.

When the commissioner general first arrived in the far East in May, 1902, he found China, Japan, Korea and Siam unaware of the magnitude and importance of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They were not at first disposed to take part. Japan, moreover, having the Osaka Exposition of 1903 on its hands, did not feel that it could participate creditably at St. Louis also.

JOHN BARRETT.

After, however, it was decided to postpone the world's fair until 1904, and the Japanese government had carefully considered the representations made by Commissioner Barrett, the imperial cabinet concluded to recommend to the diet an appropriation of nearly one million yen for the Japanese exhibit. This was approximately four times the amount which it was first expected Japan would expend.

In an imperial audience at Peking granted Commissioner General Barrett by the emperor and empress dowager of China—an honor never before accorded a commissioner on a similar mission—the monarchs, both in the reply of the throne to the address of the commissioner and in the informal conversation, stated that China must be creditably represented, and that they should send a Chinese of prominence and high position to serve as their imperial commissioner at St. Louis.

The commissioner general and his secretary, Theodore Hardee, after concluding their labors in India and Ceylon, where they now are, willl proceed to Australia and New Zealand, and thence home to America.

TROUBLE ON TRANSPORT.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—Only the presence of an armed guard on the United States transport Thomas prevented several hundred discharged soldiers taking possession of the vessel during the voyage from Manila.

The Thomas arrived here with 1,097 men who had been selected for discharge because of their incorrigibility.

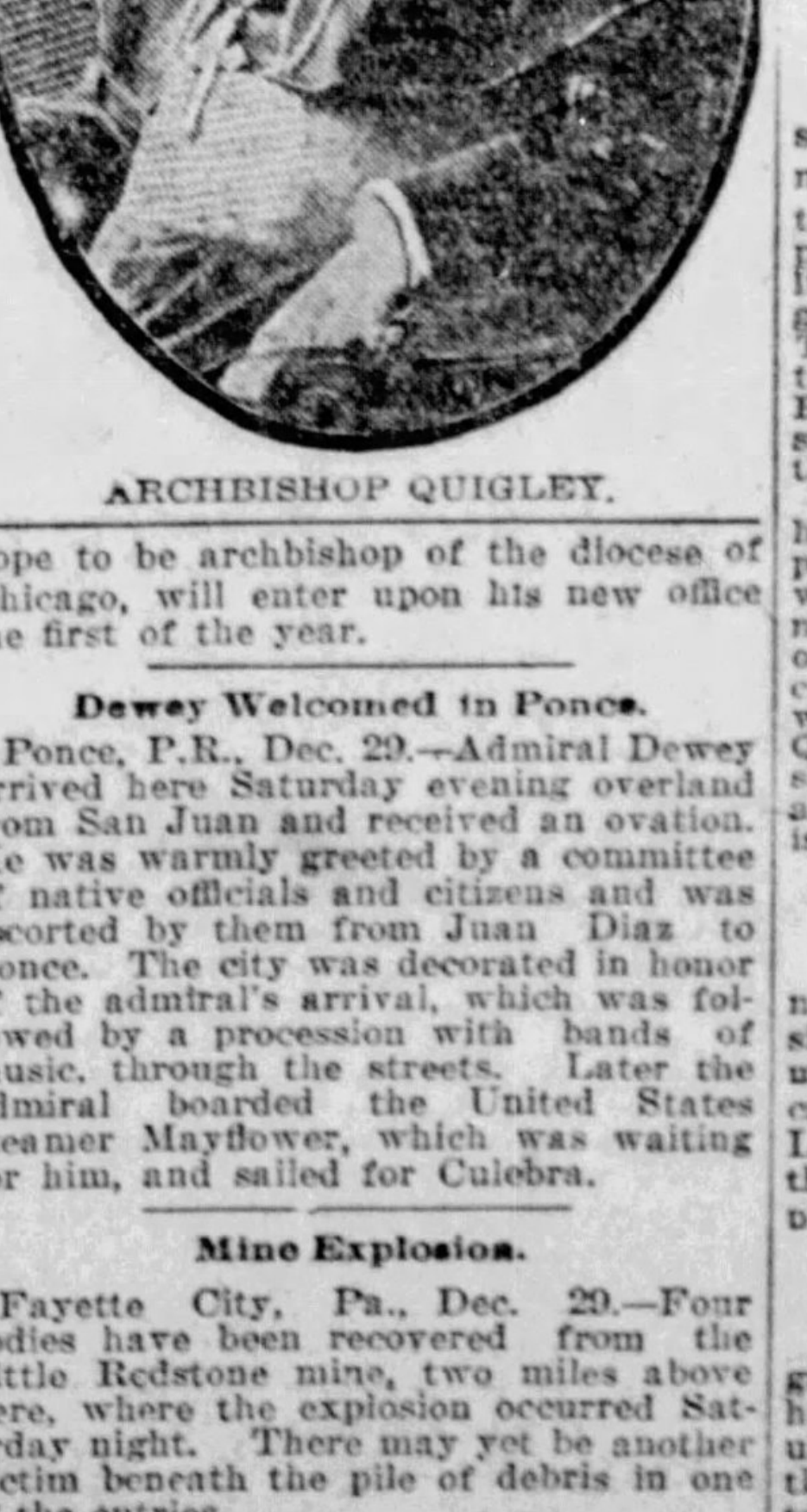
Guarding them was Company H of the Second infantry. Trouble began as soon as the Thomas left Manila, and on Dec. 4 the discharged soldiers broke from all restraint and attacked the guard. One of them assailed a sergeant, who, in defending himself, slashed his assailant on the head, and forty friends of the wounded man pursued the sergeant over the ship shouting, "lynch him!" The guard was hastily called to action, and with clubbed muskets finally succeeded in beating the rioters into submission.

Capt. John G. Werkeiser, P. Whitworth and E. L. King and Lieut. A. F. Prescott were compelled to hold the mob in check with drawn revolvers. The leaders of the riot were placed in the brig and heavily ironed. Subsequently Capt. King had another encounter with another of the malcontents. During the voyage over 187 men all told were in irons at different times.

All but the ringleaders in the riot were released in San Francisco.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO.

Buffalo, Dec. 29.—Bishop J. E. Quigley, of Buffalo, recently appointed by the pope to be archbishop of the diocese of Chicago, will enter upon his new office the first of the year.



ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY.

Dewey Welcomed in Ponce.

Ponce, P.R., Dec. 29.—Admiral Dewey arrived here Saturday evening overland from San Juan and received an ovation. He was warmly greeted by a committee of native officials and citizens and was escorted by them from Juan Diaz to Ponce. The city was decorated in honor of the admiral's arrival, which was followed by a procession with bands of music, through the streets. Later the admiral boarded the United States steamer Mayflower, which was waiting for him, and sailed for Culebra.

Mine Explosion.

Fayette City, Pa., Dec. 29.—Four bodies have been recovered from the Little Redstone mine, two miles above here, where the explosion occurred Saturday night. There may yet be another victim beneath the pile of debris in one of the entries.

The dead are victims of their own carelessness it is claimed by the mine officials, because they deliberately passed a danger signal while carrying naked lamps.

MOORISH REBELS

Defeat the Sultan of Morocco and Besiege Him in Fez.

Tangier, Morocco, Dec. 29.—The sultan of Morocco is said to have retired to the palace at Fez with all his available artillery and ammunition and to have strongly barricaded himself in consequence of a threatened attack on the part of the rebels.

London, Dec. 29.—The complete rout at Taza of the Moorish imperial army by rebels under the leadership of the pretender to the throne, which was reported December 23, has been officially confirmed. The imperial forces abandoned their guns, rifles, ammunition, tents and beasts of burden and fled precipitately to Fez.

On December 22, ten thousand Shereefian troops, commanded by a brother of the sultan's minister of war, received orders to concentrate and take the offensive against the pretender at Taza. Before the Shereefians moved upon him, the pretender attacked them with large bodies of cavalry. The imperial army was surrounded, completely routed and fled in disorder toward Fez, abandoning all material of war. The first fugitives arrived at Fez on the morning of December 24.

The gates of Fez at present are shut; sops are closed, and the population is greatly excited, but there have been no disorders. The European colony of Fez, numbering about 20 persons, is taking no steps to leave the town, and appear to be satisfied that it is in no immediate danger, although the situation is regarded as serious. It is said that the pretender's followers have received numerous additions since his sucesses, and he is already negotiating with the tribes of the Wedmaweb valley. The population of Fez is reported to be generally hostile to the sultan, and ready to acclaim any pretender who will guarantee the town from pillage.

No details of the imperial losses have yet been received here, but it is rumored that two thousand of the sultan's soldiers were killed or wounded. The authorities here are trying to minimize the disaster. It is declared that a section of the imperial troops sent as reinforcements deserted to the rebels, and aided in driving the loyal troops back to Fez.

In a dispatch from Fez dated December 23, the correspondent of the Times says he believes the situation to be critical.

"I have reasons to doubt the loyalty of the inhabitants of Fez," says the correspondent. "Both the government and the Europeans here ridicule my apprehension of an acute crisis, and my estimade of the pretender's strength. I am leaving Fez immediately."

The Times also publishes a dispatch from Tangier dated December 27, in which the correspondent says:

"I got away from Fez just in time. I arrived here this morning with the first news of the disturbance. The rebels are reported to be marching on Fez, which is incapable of defence for more than a few days owing to its position, the absolute lack of a supply of provisions and the ruinous state of the town walls. The population will remain loyal only as long as the sultan can protect and feed them. A few days of siege means starvation. The sultan may attempt to escape, but in that case Fez will acknowledge the pretender.

"The sultan's troops were disastrously routed; the remnant fled to Fez, abandoning everything, artillery, tents, rifles, ammunition, money and stores. Practically the whole army was routed, as comparatively few troops were left in Fez. The road from Fez to Tangier is open and safe at present, but the pretender's prestige will receive an enormous stimulus, and loyal tribes will join his cause. If the sultan escapes or can defend Fez, the south will support him, in which case civil war is inevitable."

Mr. Harris, the correspondent of the Times at Fez, is said to be a confidential adviser of the sultan of Morocco.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKES.

Askabad, Russian Turkestan, Sunday, Dec. 28.—Another violent earthquake shock occurred at Andijan at 10 o'clock last night.

Passenger service on the Andijan railway, interrupted as a result of the previous earthquakes, has been restored.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—Further advices from Andijan say the earthquake victims number 4,800, of which 1,600 persons were killed in the town of Andijan, and the rest in the adjacent country. About 1,000 square miles were affected. The center of the disturbance was four miles south of Andijan, where there was a cleft in the ground, whence sand, mud and water were issuing. The first shock lasted three seconds. It was repeated after half an hour, when buildings began tumbling, walls were flung down and roofs collapsed, burying everyone within and groans and shrieks filled the air. The shocks were continued uninterruptedly for fifteen minutes and were accompanied by terrifying rumblings, torrential rain and a hurricane. People in the streets were hurled to the ground repeatedly. No refuge whatever was available. The aged, children, and the sick were equally exposed, while the heartrending appeals of friends and relatives buried in the debris magnified the horrors of the situation. The natives worked splendidly alongside the soldiery in disinterring the living and dead.

Did Not Forget the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—Gov. Ivanoff, telegraphing to the czar from Andijan says:

"The garrison and population of Andijan presented a touching picture, three days after the catastrophe, praying for the czar on his name day amidst the ruins, beneath the gray wintry heaven unsheltered from the threatening snow."

Earthquake in Ecuador.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dec. 29.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here last night.

DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27.—The steamship Noana, which has arrived, brings news of the results of drouth in Australia. The great losses of sheep in the past few weeks might be viewed in the light of a national calamity. The federal government is appealed to for aid. Though their constitution forbids them to take the duty off of fodder, Premier Barton has promised that any state desiring to do so will not be criticised by the federal powers.

Long sessions of parliament are being held to discuss the pitiful appeals of the people of the rural districts. Vast areas, which previously yielded full crops, have not yielded a bushel of grain. The stories of thousands of sheep being driven to food centers, but dying from starvation on the way, have become monotonous. On the Queensland border at Welltown, of 15,000 sheep on one ranch, 8,000 are still alive and the rest are dead of starvation This is a sample case.

REYES RESIGNS.

Mexico City, Dec. 24.—General Bernardo Reyes, minister of war, has resigned. This is considered as a movement of far-reaching political significance, as it practically leaves Senor Limantour, minister of finance, alone in the race for the presidency of the republic to succeed Diaz.

CURIOUS STORY.

London, Dec. 29.—A curious story regarding the czar, who, as is well known, has of late taken great interest in spiritualism, comes from St. Petersburg through private sources. This story is to the effect that The Hague conference was the direct result of a spiritualistic seance at which, having received a call, Emperor Nicholas was told that it was his duty to bring about [illegible]ce in the world.

THE DURBAR.

The Viceroy Makes His State Entrance Into Delhi.

Delhi, Ind., Dec. 29.—The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, made his state entry today into the capital of the Moguls. This constituted the official opening of the durbar, held to celebrate the accession of King Edward as emperor of India.

It was a splendid pageant, probably unparalleled in its magnificence. At the head of the elephant procession rode Lord and Lady Curzon on the state "grand tusker," twelve feet high, the largest elephant in India. Their howdah was decked with gold and silver and the elephant itself was almost hidden beneath a gold-worked saddle cloth. Surrounding them were footmen in scarlet and gold liveries and bearing massive silver staves. The Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward, and the Duchess of Connaught followed. Their elephant was equally gorgeously caparisoned. Then, in order of precedence, came the nizam of Hyderabad, the maharajarah of Travancoore, and other ruling chiefs, 70 in all, their huge elephants forming a line a quarter of a mile in length. This glittering procession started from the railroad station, preceded by dragoon guards and artillery, the viceroy's escort, and by heralds and trumpeters.

The route was entirely lined by British and native troops. From the saluting battery, posted at the fort commanding the Lahore gate, guns thundered out a royal salute as the viceroy passed, with the heralds and trumpeters sounding, at intervals, spirited fanfares. The cortege passed in front of a line of 150 elephants, carrying the brilliantly dressed retainers of the ruling chiefs The colossal beasts all saluted by trumpeting and throwing their trunks in the air, presenting a truly imposing sight, and afterward fell in line behind the official procession.

Huge crowds of onlookers witnessed the spectacle, which, it is asserted, has never been surpassed in magnificence, even in this country of Oriental splendor.

The heralds, pursuivants and trumpeters who followed the escort and immediately preceded the vice-regal procession, were conspicuous by the splendor of their attire. They were followed by the newly constituted imperial cadet corps, comprising thirty manharajahs.

The excitement was at fever heat as the first elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, of the staff officers, came in view and commenced to circle around the mosque. The finest elephants in Asia passed in front of the great Jumma Musjid, the steps of which were thronged with distinguished personages, including the viceroy's American and British guests, and the delegates from the colonies and from other parts of the empire. The enormous animals shuffled slowly by, many of the massive howdahs of quaint and rich design being surmounted by magnificent canopies of gold embroidered and bejewelled tapestry. The bodies of the animals were almost hidden by their trappings of crimson, purple and gold. Bands of gold encircled their tusks, golden bracelets were on their ankles, gold and silver bells were hanging from their neck chains, and their heads were painted and decorated in every conceivable color. The mahouts were clad in the brightest attire, as were the attendant spearmen who marched by the elephants' sides.

In the rear of the procession rode General Lord Kitchner, the commander-in-chief in India, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and followed by the heads of the provinces, with escorts of Indian cavalry, and tribal leaders from beyond the border line.

Down the main street moved the cortege, through lines of saluting soldiers and excited, surging, salaaming throngs of natives; through the ancient city, and through the Moree gate into the open park beyond. There, after a four mile march, the elephants of the viceroy and the Duke of Connaught halted side by side, and the pageant was concluded with the great princes filing by, their elephants trumpeting a salute.

The viceroy was in state uniform, Lady Curzon was dressed in grey, the Duke of Connaught had on a field marshal's uniform, and the Duchess of Connaught was attired in blue. They received a flattering welcome at all points.

The viceroy and the Duke of Connaught subsequently drove to the main camp.

The roads, after the passage of the procession, presented a scene of chaos, as the camel carriages, mule carts, landaus, bicycles and bullock carts pressed onward in strange confusion. There were many breakdowns, and many hours elapsed before the people were able to return to their camps.

MORE GOLD IN ALASKA.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 27.—A great reef of gold-bearing quartz has been found by miners near Chicken Creek, Forty Mile district, Alaska. The formation has been traced three miles, and hundreds of claims have been staked. The vein contains stringers very rich in gold, many of them running as high as $3,000 a ton.

Details of the strike are brought by Herry McCarthy, formerly American deputy of the collector of customs at Forty Mile. The first stringers were found six months ago, but the matter was kept secret until the lucky prospectors making the discovery could locate the trend of the ledge with the object of staking as many claims as possible.

Since the news was made public, early in November, a great stampede has taken place to Forty Mile from Dawson and other Yukon camps. South African miners say the reef is similar in appearance and formation to some of the greatest gold-bearing ledges of South Africa.

Lemon juice found by Chicago health department to kill typhoid fever germs in water; teaspoonful to half a glass is sufficient; tests will now be made with citric acid, which is cheaper.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
FIVE CENTS THE COPY
An Illustrated Weekly Magazine Founded A° D¹ 1728 by Benj. Franklin
to which the following men contribute:—
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Hon. Albert J. Beveridge
Hon. Charles E. Smith
Owen Wister
F. Hopkinson Smith
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JEWEL FOR THE POPE

Largest Topaz in the World to Be Presented to Leo.

New York, Dec. 30.—Catholics in every part of the world are preparing to show their devotion and fidelity to Pope Leo XIII at the end of the celebration of his silver jubilee next April by presenting him an almost priceless jewel.

This is a topaz weighing nearly four pounds, the largest in the world. It is now in the hands of skilled workmen in Rome, where it is being richly carved.

It will contain, when finished, a representation of the papal arms and of Christ breaking bread. Notices on this subject will be displayed in all of the Roman Catholic churches in the country.

BUYING MORE COAL FROM GREAT BRITAIN

London, Dec. 30.—It was said on good authority in Liverpool that contracts had been made for 200,000 tons of coal for shipment from English, Scotch and Welsh ports to eastern ports of the United States. The purchase of coal and the engagement of ships, it was added, have been going on for a fortnight and are expected to continue for several weeks. Forty steamers have already been chartered.

MONT PELEE'S CONE.

Barbados, B. W. I., Dec. 13.—Mayor Hodder, the officer commanding the British royal engineer force at St. Lucia, W. I., has reported observing the growth of a cone on top of Mont Pelee, Martinique, first reported by the Martinique police on August 11.

The cone, according to Major Hodder's calculation, has now reached a height of 928 feet with a base of 495 feet. This marvellous cone has taken only 107 days to reach its present dimensions, and it is still growing.

Mont Pelee is still also growing, being now 5,000 feet in height, as against its former altitude of 4,428 feet.

WAS A GREENHORN.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—A Michigan man has broken the record for verdancy. He is from near Saginaw, and his name is Henry Green. At noon yesterday he stood in front of the Masonic Temple, looking up at the twenty-story building.

"By Jiminy fishhooks, she's a whopper, ain't she?" he said to a young man with a black mustache, who came up and stood beside him. "There ain't nothin' like that over in Saginaw or Detroit, either. How many feet might it be up there to the top? Reckon it's about 500, eh?"

"Five hundred and three and one-half feet to an inch," said the young man with the black mustache. "Somebody must have told you or you couldn't have guessed so well."

"No, sir," said the man from Longman. "I never heard how high she was. I came over to Chicago for to see the sights, and Pete Hanks, who lives on the next farm to me, said I must take a look at the Masonic Temple, or my trip to the city wouldn't be of no account."

"If you'll wait here for an hour," said the young man, who introduced himself to Mr. Green as "Mr. Powers," an employe of the Temple, "I will have the engineer turn it around. We move the building clear around every two hours for the benefit of sightseers from the country."

The man from Michigan said he couldn't wait that long, although he would like to see the building turned around, so that he could go back home and tell Pete Hanks about it. Pete, he said, hadn't told him anything about that.

The stranger asked Mr. Green if he was willing to pay $2 to have the building turned right then, and Mr. Green said he was. He gave "Mr. Powers" a $10 bill, and the latter said he would have to see the engineer to start the Temple revolving.

Mr. Green waited half an hour, and as the building did not turn around and "Mr. Powers" did not return with the $8 change he decided that he had met "one of them Chicago sharpers."

He reported the matter to Sergeant Morgan at the Central station.

British trade prosperous during 1902; boom expected to follow peace in South Africa failed to appear; national expenses unlikely to decrease soon; appointment of minister of commerce will be asked.

HEATING ALL OUTDOORS

Florida Planters Fight Frost With Great Fires.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 30.—Destruction of the orange crop in this state is threatened by frost. The planters are in a state of panic. Unless the weather moderates thousands of dollars will be lost to them. The weather bureau issued warnings to prepare for an extremely cold snap.

These tidings were carried by couriers all throughout this section. Telegrams announcing the approach of the frost were sent out, and cold-wave flags were carried by all locomotives.

Blasts from the locomotives as they sped on their way warned the planters of the dangers threatening.

As a result, thousands of fires were started burning and kept alight all night and throughout the day in Southern and Eastern Florida to protect the trees and unpicked fruit in the orange groves which abound in these sections. The scene is one that is not often witnessed.

From a distance it appears that the whole country is afire. Most of the growers use great piles of pine wood, mixed with damp wood, producing a heavy smoke that clouds the groves. Little sheet iron furnaces are also pressed into service.

Sleep was not thought of during the night, all members of the households being busy keeping the fires burning.

SAMOAN GOVERNOR HOME ON LEAVE

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Captain U. Zebree, commandant of the United States naval station at Pago-Pago, Island of Tutuila, Samoa, has arrived here on leave of absence. The principal reason for his home-coming is the illness of Mrs. Zebree, who met with a serious accident some weeks ago, as the result of a fall. While on a visit to his home here Captain Zebree expects to take a flying trip to the East. During his absence Lieutenant-Commander Henry Minett, U. S. N., will assume command of the station and the government of the islands.

LOCOMOTIVE OUTPUT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—By turning out 1,520 finished locomotives—an average of one every four hours—the Baldwin Locomotive works of this city has broken all records during 1902. Indications point to an even greater output in the year about to dawn. In 1900, 1901 and 1902 the works turned out 1,217, 1,375 and 1,520 locomotives respectively. In tonnage a much greater increase was registered, some of the engines weighing 388,000 pounds each. The money value of the year's output was about $20,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000. Of the locomotives 424 were compounds, 74 were electric and 25 were oil burners. Ninety-one locomotives were exported, the largest number going to West Australia. Thirteen thousand men are employed.

AT FULL CAPACITY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—It was announced at the office of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, today that for the first time in several weeks the 31 collieries of the company in the anthracite region are working to the utmost capacity. Floods and miners' holidays have curtailed the output of the mines to a considerable extent since the strike was declared off and the officials of the company say that the scarcity of coal resulting from these temporary suspensions will speedily disappear.

It is expected that 1,200 carloads of coal will be produced from the Reading's operations today. All mines in the Wyoming region are also in full operation today.

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Bucharest, Roumania, Dec. 27.—At todays' session of the senate, during a discussion of the naturalization of Jews, the minister of public instruction, M. Harat, referred to the calumnies "against Roumania so widely disseminated" in connection with the Jewish question. The minister declared it was inexpedient to discriminate in the treatment of foreigners and said the laws must be applied with justice and equality to everybody. He concluded with remarking: "It must be demonstrated that Roumania is tolerant and no handle must be given to her slanderers." The naturalization of Jews was agreed to.

GUAM'S FINANCES.

Congress Failed to Make the Needed Appropriation.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The annual report of Commander Seaton Schroeder, governor of the Island of Guam, which is dated July 16, and which has just reached the navy department, indicates a rather serious condition in the island finances owing to the failure of congress to appropriate the sum asked for last year. The receipts last year were in round numbers $66,000 and the expenditures $57,000, leaving a balance of $8,000, which, however, is a decrease of over $13,000 in the cash balance of the preceding year. This loss is due largely to the unexpected expense incident to the establishment of the leper colony and the decrease of over $10,000 in import duties. Commander Schroeder reports that it has been deemed prudent to stop all work of public improvement until further appropriations are made. The value of the exports and imports during the year have been respectively $35,549 and $35,165. The exports consisted almost entirely of Mexican dollars. Not a pound of copra has been exported, and neither cacao nor coffee has been produced in sufficient quantities to supply the home market, owing to the slow recoveries from the effect of the hurricane of 1900. The governor suggests that it would be a great boon if the department of agriculture would establish an experimental station in the island.

The governor recommends that if a Philippine silver dollar of fixed value is to be coined under the laws of the United States, that it be made legal tender also in Guam, in place of the present Mexican dollar.

The census of the island taken last autumn shows the total population to be 9,676, of whom only 46 are foreigners, fourteen being citizens of the United States. The latter does not include officers and men of the navy or other civil employes, temporarily imported from the United States. Above the age of seven, 46 per cent of the natives read and write Spanish. He says that the natives still continue to refuse to allow their sick to receive medical attention, but that conditions are improving, an excess of births over deaths being shown for each of the last two years.

Commander Schroeder says that there now are four lepers in seclusion at Tumon Bay. The governor recommends improvements in facilities for education and also that the laws for the government of the island should be remodeled and codified. The governor says there is a desire for United States citizenship among persons domiciled in the island. He calls attention to the case of Pedro M. Duarte, at present the auditor of the island. He occupies an anomalous position. He was an officer in the Spanish army who resigned after the war and who obtained an acceptance of renunciation of allegiance. The result is that today he is a citizen of no country.

The governor recommends an appropriation of about $43,000 for public improvements.

COL. HAYES' MEDAL.

Washington, Dec. 27.

Colonel Webb C. Hayes, who was recently awarded a congressional medal of honor, has a unique military record in being the only officer of the army who saw active service in the four campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China.

The medal of honor is a five-pointed bronze star suspended from an American eagle and attached to a bar by a red, white and blue ribbon. The medal is inscribed:

"The Congress to Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, 1st U. S. Inf. Vols., for gallantry at Vigan, P. I., December 4, 1899,"

and was accompanied by the following letter from the secretary of war:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1902.

Colonel Webb C. Hayes, Union Club, Cleveland, O.:

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that, by direction of the President and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, a Congressional medal of honor has this day been awarded to you for most distinguished gallantry in action at Vigan, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899, the following being a statement of the particular service rendered on that occasion:

"Distinguished gallantry in pushing through the enemy's lines alone on the night of December 4, 1899, from the beach to our beleaguered force at Vigan, P. I., and returning the following morning to report the condition of affairs to the navy and get assistance."

The medal will be forwarded to you as soon as it shall have been properly engraved.

Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

SINGULAR CASE.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The state department is considering a singular case involving the legation of Uruguay here in a possible conflict with the United States courts, as represented by the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Today Mrs. Helen G. Sparhawk, the author of the compilation of national music, which is now used by the United States army and navy, called at the state department to seek its aid in recovering her 10-year-old nephew, Joseph Preston Ames, who, according to her story, was removed from Washington while technically in the custody of the District of Columbia supreme court and sent out of the country. The boy is now on the British steamer Soldier Prince, en route to Buenos Ayres, and Mrs. Sparhawk wishes the state department to cause the United States consul at the first port of call to take custody of the boy and ship him back to the United States. The department will make a thorough investigation of the case, with a view, especially, to determine what part, if any, was taken by the legation official here in the removal of the boy.

WILL RIDE HORSEBACK.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Leslie Combes, newly appointed United States minister to Guatemala and Honduras, called at the state department today and talked with Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill over the situation in Guatemala city, the Hunter case and other matters connected with the duties he is about to assume. Mr. Combes expects to sail from New Orleans about the 10th or 12th of January for Port Barryos and will enter Guatemala on horseback with his family over the mountain trails connecting the capital with the coast.

To Coal Dewey's Fleet.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The navy department is informed that the collier Anne left Cardiff this morning for Culabre with Welch coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

One Pair of Eyes
To a Life-Time. Take Care of Them.
With Our Chart,
You Fit Yourself At Home.
—WE SAVE YOU—
The Jeweler's or Optician's Profit.
—Warranted—
German Silver Spectacles $1.00
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Send for our fitting chart—Free.
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CONSTIPATION
Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.
Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

PRESIDENT'S BLACK EYE

Received in a Single-Stick Bout With Gen. Wood.

Washington, Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt has been going around during the last day or two with what comes very near being a "black eye." His old friend and colonel, General Leonard Wood, gave it to him in a single-stick bout last Saturday, and there is a noticeable discoloration on his forehead an inch or two above his left eye.

The President enjoys single-stick as a means of indoor exercise and muscular development, and for several weeks has been measuring his skill with General Wood in one of the upper rooms of the White House. Single-stick is a broadsword exercise with the swords left out, and sticks substituted. The faces of the players are protected by helmets and their bodies by padded jackets and cuirasses.

When the President and General Wood face each other the understanding is that both are to do their best and that there is to be no shamming. Consequently they attack each other with the vigor and earnestness of genuine antagonists. It was in one of these bouts that the general landed on the President's forehead, although the President thinks nothing of the bruise.

The Roosevelts imitate their distinguished father in this kind of fencing, and do it in a rough and tumble fashion. The President's black eye gave rise to a story that he had been nearly blinded, but the fact is he has not been inconvenienced by it in any way.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The salary question, which constantly aggravates men of both branches of congress who do not possess private fortunes, is a common topic at the capital this winter, though there is no immediate possibility of legislation regarding it. It is true that $5,000 a year is much more than a majority of these men could make in private life, but there are scores of expenses incident to service in congress as well as an election which scale down the net revenue and often swallows it up entirely. There are some who advocate the cutting off of all perquisites and the payment of a fat salary of $7,500 a year, leaving the member or senator to buy his own stationery, for which there is now an annual allowance of $125, and to pay for his own clerk, for which there is an allowance of $100 a month; also to deprive him of the mileage, which amounts to 10 cents a mile each way for each session. There is some philosophy in the argument, for most men get to and from the capital without a large layout in coin or the waste of much time. Accordingly, the compensation as to mileage is unfair, as the statesman who lives in Maryland or Virginia, for example, receives only a mileage stipend on that account, whereas the statesman from the Rocky Mountain region receives over $400. But the time is far distant when congress will dare to attempt an adjustment of the salaries of its own members, for $5,000 a year looks like a large sum to most of the American citizens who vote men into office or out of it.

Much ill advised criticism of the pension legislation procedure of Congress has been published because of the recent record of the House in passing 174 private pension bills in 39 minutes, or at the rate of one every twelve seconds. This rapidity, which has frequently been surpassed in the Senate, does not warrant the idea of persons unfamiliar with the methods of Congress that such efficiency of legislative mechanism necessarily implies hasty and unconsidered action. On the contrary, it means exhaustive consideration by the special committee appointed for that purpose by the House, and that the 174 of the thousands of bills of this sort have had the stamp of unanimous approval by by Democrats and Republicans alike. Any member of the House, were he not absolutely assured of the care with which these bills had been investigated, might have demanded the reading of each bill and its accompanying report, and consumed 174 hours or more. Only the obviously meritorious measures are enacted at this speed, and for every minute that the House spends in their passage, days or weeks have been spent in examining them before they are called up for passage.

NOW AN AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Baron Ladislaw Hengelmuller Von Hengravar, who recently was raised from the position of minister of Austria-Hungary to that of ambassador, today presented his credentials to the President in his new capacity. The ceremony occurred in the red room of the White House and was witnessed by Secretary Hay, Secretary Cortelyou, Colonel Theodore Bingham, the President's military aide, and two of the attaches of the Austrian embassy.

In accordance with the recently established form for receiving ambassadors, the President sent Colonel Bingham in the presidential carriage to the Austrian embassy for Ambassador Hengelmuller. The ambassador and the attachees of the embassy were attired in the full uniform of their respective ranks. The exchanges between the ambassador and the President were felicitous, the latter personally congratulating Baron Hengelmuller upon his elevation in diplomatic rank.

COOPER SUCCEEDS WILDES.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The navy department today ordered Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper to the command of the Southern division of the Asiatic station, to succeed Rear Admiral Wildes, who was detached on Monday on account of sickness. Rear Admiral Cooper, who is now in charge of the naval defense of the eastern coast, will leave for his new post of duty about January 5. His new command is considered a very desirable one as the time of Rear Admiral Evans, now in supreme command of the station, expires in less than a year, and when he returns Admiral Cooper will succeed him as senior officer of the whole Asiatic fleet.

The navy department has decided that Admirals Crowninshield and Sumner will return to their former stations after the close of the winter's maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Oleo Tax Decision.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the national revenue, has decided that under the existing laws a special stamp tax for peddling oleomargarine cannot be issued, and therefore any one who sells the commodity in that way is liable to special tax at each separate place where sales are made.

The statistics of the patent office for the year ending December 31 next, show that more patents have been issued to residents of England than to any people in any other country of Europe. The patents issued to English inventors during the year numbered 999, with Germany next with 743 letters patent.

TO PROTECT THE JACKIES

Vessels to Be Kept From Yard Where Evil Resorts Are.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The navy department will adopt heroic measures to protect the enlisted men at the Puget Sound navy yard, near Seattle, Wash., from the evil influences which exist at Bremerton. An official report received today from Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, in command of the yard, details a deplorable state of affairs in Bremerton and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling today issued an order which will have the effect of keeping naval vessels away from that station in the future until the nuisance is abated.

Gambling resorts and disorderly houses, the report says, flourish just outside the yard, especially when one of the war vessels is in port, and as the government has no other means of protecting the men from the attendant evils, it was decided to force the local authorities to take action by keeping ships away from the yards.

WHY DIDN'T HE OBEY?

Washington, Dec. 27.—Commander John E. Roller, formerly commander of the old gunboat Monocacy, has reached this country from the Asiatic station, having been ordered home by Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the station, for persistent infraction of the rules of the navy which prohibit the commander of a vessel from permitting his wife to make her home aboard his ship. It is charged that after offending in that particular several times Commander Roller's action was called to the violation of regulations by the commander-in-chief, but with no apparent affect, for even after this implied reprimand the naval officer again entertained his wife aboard ship for several weeks in Chinese waters. When his last offense came to the ears of Rear Admiral Evans, the latter detached him and ordered him home, notifying the department here of his action. Commander Roller considers that he has been unjustly treated, but it is doubtful whether he will press the matter before the department as the regulations against such practices are explicit. Commander Roller is now on waiting orders.

DEWEY'S FLEET.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The ships of the three American squadrons in the Caribbean, which were distributed at the various ports in the West Indies last week for the purpose of giving the men shore leave during Christmas holidays, have now begun to reassemble at Culebra for the final maneouvers. These will begin January 2 and will consist of tactical evolutions, squadron and fleet drill, etc.

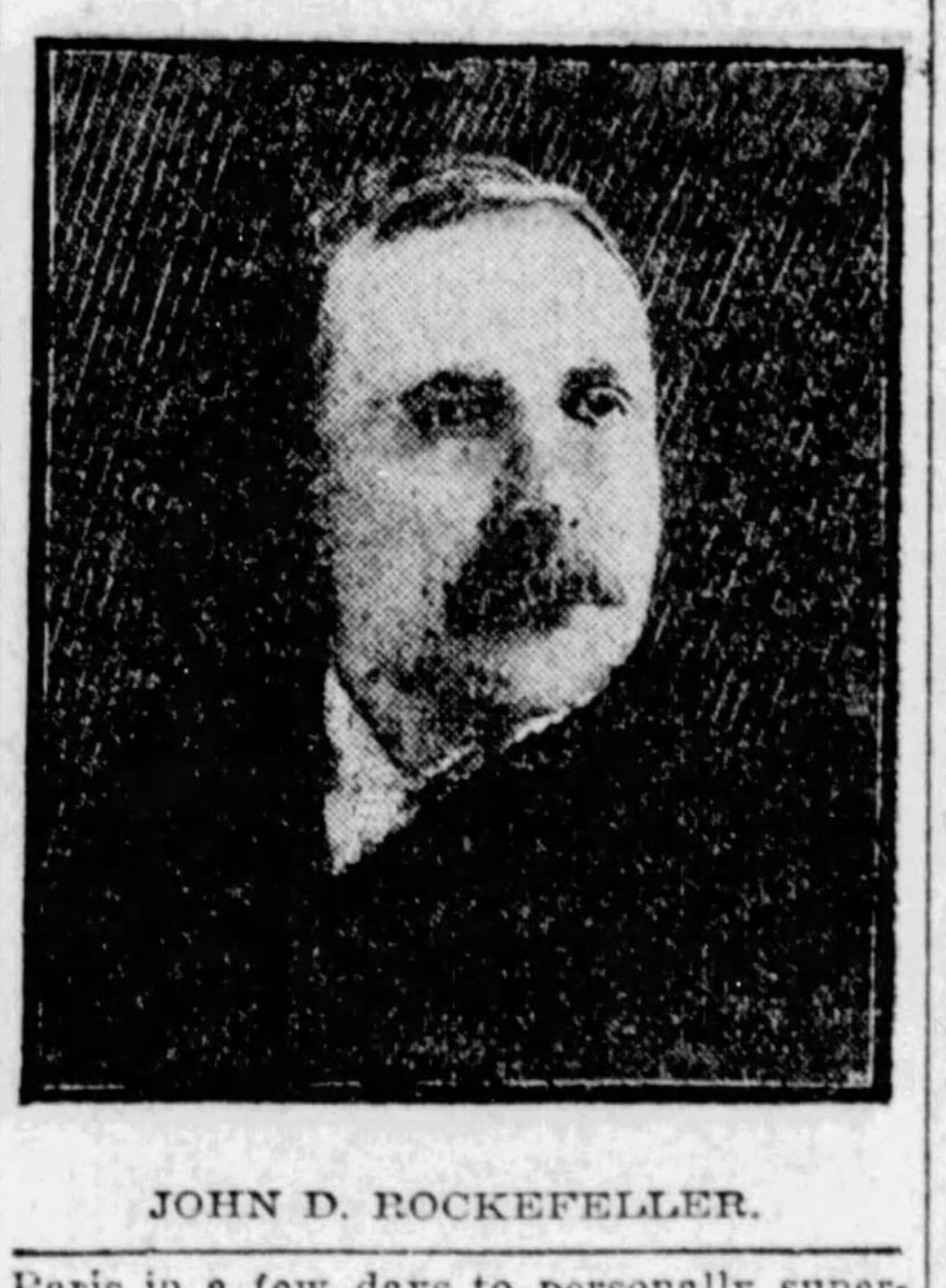
During these evolutions the three squadrons will be combined under the direct command of Admiral Dewey. At their conclusion in about two weeks, the squadrons will separate and return to their respective stations. Rear Admiral Coghlan, with a division of the North Atlantic squadron, will remain in West Indian waters.

ROCKEFELLER IN IT.

New York, Dec. 26.—John D. Rockefeller, according to a report here, is one of the chief stockholders in the billion-dollar gas company that has secured the contract to light Paris, and that hopes to illuminate all the capitals of Europe.

He is interested to the extent of $300,000,000.

A. N. Brady, who is in charge of the preliminary work, is expected to go to Paris in a few days to personally supervise it. He represents, of course, the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate, which owns gas companies in all parts of he United States, and which controls the surface traction lines on Manhattan Island. Mr. Rockefeller controls the gas supply and electric lighting of Greater New York.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The contract to light Paris was awarded to the company's agents some weeks ago. Although it is not yet publicly organized, plans are making now for a new gas plant to do away with the ancient one in use. The company will give dollar gas and divide its net profits with the city government.

D. O. Mills, A. R. Flower and C. K. G. Billings are also interested in the company.

WANT BOER GENERAL TO LEAD

London, Dec. 30.—The British government is trying to secure the services of Gen. Ben Viljoen, who is now touring the United States, to command the Boer forces which is going to Somaliland. It was Gen. Viljoen who first suggested employing the Boers against the Somalis but the authorities at that time were not prepared to accept his offer.

TO ROB HARRISON'S GRAVE

Indianapolis, Dc. 26.—In a letter received by the police superintendent a story of a plot to rob the grave of former President Benjamin Harrison was given by a man named Wallace Simms, and the police are now looking for the writer and are to investigate the matter. The letter says that Rufus Cantrell, who has long led a desperate gang of graverobbers and who is now under indictment for stealing a large number of bodies, was to rob the grave of the ex-president and to convey the body to the office of a local physician.

A rumor of theft was then to be put in circulation, and after it was confirmed by the opening of the grave it was supposed that a reward would be offered by the family for the body. Meantime it was to be placed in a physician's office and after the reward was offered was to be taken to the country and found by Cantrel, who would then claim the reward.

The letter refers to several circumstances regarding the funeral of Mr. Harrison that shows that Simms is fully acquainted with the site of the grave and the steps attending the burial, and he says that he thwarted the plotters, by going to the grave himself and placing the "ghoul mark" upon it and when Cantrel afterward visited the grave and found the mark he did not dare open the grave.

EXPRESS HELD UP.

Bold Robber Stops the Cincinnati Express.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30.—A bold lone robber held up the New Orleans-Cincinnati north-bound express of the Louisville & Nashville railroad as the train was entering South Louisville at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The highwayman secured but little booty, and is believed to have been shot by the conductor, J. D. Keene.

Keene was going through the sleeper in which were the porter, the Pullman conductor and one passenger, J. E. Moore. A masked man sprang at Keene from a dark corner and commanded him to throw up his hands. Keene instead grappled with the intruder. A bullet from the robber's pistol stunned him and the highwayman pulled the signal cord. While the train was slowing down he robbed the Pullman conductor and Mr. Moore, securing $25 from the latter.

As the train stopped the robber left the car. Conductor Kene meanwhile had recovered his senses, and, having secured a Winchester, left the train in pursuit of his assailant. He fired several shots at the man, and after one of them the robber uttered a cry of pain. Keene believes his shot went true.

A special train bearing police and officials left this city to search for the robber immediately after the arrival here of the express.

Conductor Keen was removed to a hospital. His wound, however, is not serious. He is said to be the strongest man in Louisville, and was at one time national champion in several amateur athletic classes. No trace of the robber, whom Keen declares he shot, had been found up to noon.

The statements of Conductor Keen and Pullman Conductor Redford are positive that but one man was concerned in the robbery. The train crew say the robber got on the train at Lebanon Junction, but they put him off at the next station and did not know he had caught the last car.

LEGISLATORS ASK FOR PROTECTION

Denver, Dec. 30.—Preparations for the organization of the legislature that is to elect a United States senator to succeed Mr. Teller have reached an acute stage. An application was made to Sheriff Seerie for fifty special officers to attend the Republican caucuses and afterward preserve order in the assembly should their presence be necessary. Sheriff Seerie is out of town, but his under sheriff told the applicants that he was too good a Democrat to grant the request.

FEARFUL WRECK.

Two Trains in Collision While a Blizzard Was Blowing.

London, Ont., Dec. 27.—A frightful collision occurred last night between a passenger and a freight train on the Grand Trunk railroad at Wanstead, a station on the Sarnia branch of that road, and according to the latest reports from the scene of the accident 30 persons were killed and 35 or more were injured.

The pasesager train was the Pacific express, No. 5, west-bound. It was running at a high rate of speed, and the freight, which was proceeding east, under slow headway, was to have taken the switch at Wanstead to allow the passenger train to pass. Apparently neither engineer saw the danger in time to avert the accident, for the two engines came together near the west switch with a frightful crash, overturning into the ditch.

The baggage and express cars telescoped into the day coach with appalling results. The wreck was complete, and it is thought that hardly a single passenger in the day coach escaped injury. The other cars of the passenger train remained on the track.

Word was sent to this city and doctors were quickly on the scene. The work of removing the dead and injured was then proceeded with.

The ill-fated express consisted of two baggage cars, a smoker, two first class coaches and two Pullmans, the Chelmsford and the Fenwick. The smoker, which was telescoped by the coach behind it, had the side knocked out of it, the roof falling and imprisoning the passengers. It was in this car that most of the awful havoc and loss of life occurred.

The wreck shortly after the collision, caught fire and but for the heroic efforts of a brigade of passengers, organized and led by an old man, who was himself a passenger on the ill-fated train, the accident might have been more disastrous to those pinned down in the wreck. By heroic efforts this brigade put out the fire by throwing snow on the flames with their hats and hands. Then they turned their efforts to getting out the wounded, who had their sufferings increased by a blinding snow storm and the thermometer near zero.

The accident is said to have been due to the failure of an operator to give orders to the express train to meet the freight at the station.

Superintendent McGuigan, of the Grand Trunk railway, sends word from Montreal that his information is that there are about thirty killed and thirty injured, but a reliable list has not reached him. He cannot understand, he says, how the operator who is charged with the mistake made such a blunder. He is one of the oldest and most reliable operators, the superintendent added; he went in the service with the Great Western railway in 1877. It appears he failed to give the order to the passenger train to meet the freight at the station. Everything possible has been done to aid the injured.

HALF MILLION LOSS.

Marlboro, Mass., Dec. 26.—A fire which broke out in the city hall at midnight entirely destroyed that building, which contained all of the city offices and departments, also the armory of Co. F, Fifth regiment, and the Marlboro public library. The total loss will be $500,000. None of the contents or papers of any of the departments was saved. The library contained 25,000 volumes and documents of incalculable value which cannot be replaced. The building was a four-story brick structure and one of the finest in the city. It was valued at between $75,000 and $100,000.

The building was well covered by insurance. Owing to the wires being buried under falling walls the city was cut off from telephonic communication with the outside world.

Wreck in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27.—A fast passenger train on the Illinois Central, bound for Cincinnati from New Orleans crashed into a work train at Caneyville 24 miles from Louisville this morning. Three men were instantly killed and two injured. One of the engines was demolished and the other engine and three cars derailed.

To Punish Church Seceders.

Rome, Dec. 29.—The Tribuna says the pope has ordered the archbishop of Manila to excommunicate all persons who endeavor to promote the creation of a national church in the Philippines.

Extradition With Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 30.—The protocol of the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States has unanimously passed both houses.

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SALOON IN A FACTORY

Sugar Trust to Sell Beer and Whisky to Workmen.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Sugar Trust, through the agency of the New York Glucose company, whose million dollar plant is at Shady Side, N. J., across the river from One Hundredth street, is going into the saloon business.

A dozen saloonkeepers, whose places are in front of the glucose factory and who depend on the trade of the 700 employes of this plant and the 400 men employed in the plant of the General Chemical company, adjoining, view the situation with alarm.

Philip Meister, a foreman in the glucose works, obtained a saloon license two weeks ago. No one then guessed that he would open his saloon inside the works.

Meister's barroom fixtures arrived on Saturday night and were delivered at the factory. The barroom will be established this week. It is said that beer will be sold at three cents a glass and whisky at seven cents.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

Rome, Dec. 29.—Duke of Abruzzi, a member of the royal house of Italy and a distinguished scientist and traveler, intends to visit the United States early in the coming year.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

STANDARD OIL PENSIONS

Employes to Retire on One-fourth Pay at 65 Years.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Standard Oil Company has announced a general pension plan for the benefit of its employes. The plan is on the several lines of those which have been announced by several railroad companies. Among the new features, however, is a provision that employes who have reached the age of 64 years, after 25 years in the service of the company, may retire on half pay for one year, after which the regulation pension is to be paid to them.

The regular pension is to be one-fourth of the salary which the employe was receiving at the time of his retirement. It will be paid to all who have been in the service for 25 years and who have reached the age of 65 years. Several hundred men will be eligible to retirement on January 1.

EMPEROR REFUSED MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

Vienna, Dec. 30.—The Austrian premier, Dr. Von Koerber, was received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph today and tendered his resignation, but his majesty declined to accept it. The emperor subsequently presided at a conference between Dr. Von Koerber and the Hungarian premier, Coloman De Szell, at which the situation was considered.

ODD PENSION CLAIM.

Newark, O., Dec. 24.—Clarence Orr, employed in the Newark glass factory, has applied for a pension, basing his claim on a remarkable set of circumstances.

Orr while a member of Company B, Seventeenth infantry, was on guard duty at Alaminos, Philippine Islands, in 1901, when he had trouble with a comrade, George Klutzell. Both were arrested and taken before Lieut. Bell of the company.

Bell issued an order commanding the men to meet next morning and settle their trouble by a fist fight, till one of them could fight no more. Orr says he fought Klutzell before half the company, and received in the fight a compound fracture of the right hand, but he whipped his opponent.

Owing to his weak condition, Orr seeks a pension, claiming that to have refused to fight would have been insubordination and that in fighting he was performing a duty laid down by his superior.

Brazil Coming to Fair.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 30.—The Brazilian government has accepted the invitation to be represented at the St. Louis exposition and has made an appropriation of $200,000 to defray the necessary expenses.

Hon. H. L. Morey Dead.

Dayton, O., Dec. 30.—Hon. H. L. Morey, former congressman from this district and a member of the board of trustees for the Dayton state hospital for the insane, died early today at his home in Hamilton, O. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. He was 63 years of age.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 27.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade and speculation experienced the customary holiday quiet except in Christmas goods, which sold freely, many packing and shipping departments being still engaged on this class of work, which could not be completed at the specified time. Industrial undertakings are interrupted in many cases by the taking of inventories, while other plants are closed because fuel cannot be obtained. Orders still come forward freely, and the new year will open with more business on the books than ever before. Prices of commodities are firmly held by the steady domestic demand and there is a good export movement of the leading staples. In this, as in many other instances, however, there is still a drawback of inadequate transporting facilities which restrict shipments to the seaboard. Financial conditions are steady. Railway earnings thus far reported for the month of December surpass last year's by 5.0 per cent and those of 1900 by 11.6 per cent.

Quiet conditions in the iron and steel industry, unaccompanied by any sign of weakness, testified to the healthy tone and suggest a bright outlook for the coming year. Furnaces and mills will extend the season of idleness beyond the usual time, not because orders are lacking, but in order to accumulate a moderate supply of coke.

Independent steel mills claimed that they are unable to pay present prices for billets, which cost $31 or more for early shipments. Reports from the south show a large increase in the production as compared with any preceding year. The strongest department of this industry appears to be steel bars.

New England shoe factories are in full operation and have liberal orders on hand. Quotations are firm but without change as there is little new business coming forward at this time to produce fluctuations.

An unexpected favorable feature has appeared in the market for cotton goods. After a long season of stagnation in the export division, the demand for China suddenly become considerable, notwithstanding the depression in silver and liberal stocks of cotton in Shanghai.

Failures for the week numbered 209 in the United States, against 250 last year; and 21 in Canada, compared with 23 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 30.—Close—There were a few surprises in the grain market today. The first came on the foreign prices which are strong in the face of an American decline yesterday. The cables counteracted the effect of the favorable weather conditions and held the wheat market steady at the opening. Liverpool closed unchanged to ⅛c higher and the Paris price also closed a shade higher. There was no pressure in wheat, or for that matter in any of the grains, but trade was dull and prices sagged off a trifle. Later in the session the second surprise was sprung. This was the Bradstreet report showing a decrease of 2,185,000 in the world's visible supply. This was unexpected and did much to steady wheat values. The receipts today were somewhat light. Toward noon there was a fair trade on the cash wheat and the price eased off ½c on free offerings. Cash and December closed ½c lower at 77½c and May ⅛c lower at 80⅝c. Thirty-five loads were reported for export. Primary receipts of wheat were 487,000; last week, 636,000; last year, 614,000; shipments, 252,000; last week, 155,000; last year, 149,000.

The corn market was dull again today. The lower cables and favorable weather exercised a depressing influence on the values of the coarse grain and at the opening December was ¼c lower and May ⅛c lower. In the opinion of some market experts the strength of corn indicates its oversold condition. The country movement is free, but the east is getting purchases very slowly because of congestion of railroads. The visible supply of corn increased 1,044,000 bushels. The close was ½c lower for December and ⅛c lower for May. The primary receipts were 803,000; last week, 986,000; last week, 713,000; shipments, 416,000; last week, 384,000; last year, 439,000.

Oats opened quiet and a shade easier for both December and May. The price held steady throughout the early hours of the session. The visible supply decreased 183,000 bushels. The close was ½c lower for December and ¼c lower for May.

The seed market was very quiet during the early part of the session, but business picked up toward the close. The shipments of low grades are larger. Receipts today, 650 bags; shipments, 800 bags; receipts last year, 500 bags; shipments, 100 bags. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 350 bags. The close was firm; 5c higher for January and 2½c higher for March.

The following were the quotations on the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	Dec. 29. Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	78	77⅞	77½	77½	78
Dec.	78	....	....	77½	78
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—					
Dec.	45½	45½	45	45¼	45¾
May	44b	44	44	44	44¼
Oats—					
Dec.	34	....	....	34	34½
May	34¾	....	....	34¾	35
Clover Seed—					
Jan.	$6.72½b	$6.80	$6.72½	$6.80	$6.75
March	6.87½	6.90	6.85	6.90	6.87½

Rye—No. 2, 52½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.85.
Alsike—Prime, $8.20.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	74⅛	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝a	74⅛
May	76⅞	77	76½⅝	76⅝a	76¾@77
July	73⅞	74	73⅝	73⅝	73⅞
Corn—					
Dec.	45¼	45½	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛b
May	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜b	43⅜b	43⅝b
July	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	42½b
Oats—					
Dec.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
May	34¼	34⅛⅜	33⅞	33⅞	34¼a

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	84⅝½	84⅝	84¼	84¼	84⅝
May	80⅞a	80⅞	80½⅝	80⅝a	80⅞a
Corn—					
Dec	59b	59½b	59a	59a	59
May	48⅝a	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜b	48⅝a

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	71⅞	....	....	71⅞	72
May	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝b	76⅝a

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	73½	73¾
May	....	....	....	75⅛	75⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	73⅞b	73⅝b
May	....	....	....	76b	76⅛b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan	$17.20	$17.27	$17.20	$17.27	$17.25
May	16.45	16.47	16.42	16.45	16.55
Lard—					
Dec	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.30	10.40
Jan	9.95	10.00	9.90	9.92	10.02
May	9.55	9.57	9.52	9.55	9.62
Ribs—					
Jan	8.47	8.47	8.45	8.47	8.52
May	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.62	8.67

Chicago.

Finley, Barrel & Co., to W. W. Marsh. Chicago, Dec. 30.—Wheat—Wheat here has yielded a little; northwestern markets have been firm. The selling has been scattered as if in part by the buyers of Monday. The theory that Armour took the Patten wheat did not have as many believers as on yesterday. A feature was the December weakness, 3c under May most of the time. Weather in Argentine fine and the weather west was favorable. The official snow map showed more protection than supposed. There was a report the government would largely raise earlier estimates as to the wheat yield.

It had some effect. Trade small and of holiday order. The seaboard reported 35 load.

Corn—Futures up slightly early with some demand that seemed to come from local shorts. The cash corn started strong, but, like the futures, closed with the slight advance gone. Weather favorable.

Oats—Local holders have sold oats; there has been some buying that suggested Patten. Bartlett-Frazier have been the best commission buyers.

Provisions—There were 50,000 hogs or almost double the estimate. Provisions opened at some decline and did not regain it. The loss was less than expected in view of the usual hog run. Apparently there was selling by the Cudahy interest. Like the grain, the provision market was a small one.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 30.—Noon—Money on call, strong at 12@14 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.75@486.875 for demand, and at 483.125@483.375 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484 and 487½; commercial bills, 482⅛@482¾; bar silver, 48c; Mexican dollars, 38c.

New York, Dec. 30.—Wall St.—Prices moved downwards in the opening dealings, Amalgamated Copper leading the way with a decline of ¾. Brooklyn Transit also lost a large fraction, Sugar showed a small advance and Chicago Great Western rose ¼, but its preferred B stock lost 1¼. Business was on a very small scale and there were no changes excepting a small fraction beyond those mentioned.

The scarcity of offerings on the decline checked any further short sales, and the bears bought into cover causing a quick recovery. Sugar, Manhattan and Brooklyn Transit were conspicuously firm, but did not rise more than a fraction above last night. Metropolitan securities receipts rose 4. International Pump preferred 3 and St. Joseph & Grand Island preferred lost 4¼. Sugar was sold freely to realize after it touched 130 and had got below 129 before 11 o'clock.

The stiffness of the call money rates at 12 per cent and above did not prevent large buying of the Erie stocks on account of the favorable November earnings. Other coalers advanced in sympathy, but the sympathetic response in the general list was slight. Erie rose 1⅛ and the second preferred 2⅝, and the first preferred a point. There were advances of about a point in Reading, Ontario & Western and Pennsylvania and Delaware & Hudson gained 3. Chicago Great Western, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis, Iowa Central preferred, General Electric and Anaconda gained a point. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The strength of the coalers permeated the general list and there was a more active demand for the standard railroads and numerous specialties. The trans-continental stocks were in good demand, led by St. Paul, which touched 178. Advances elsewhere ran from 1 to 1¾ for Great Northern pfd., Union Pacific, Rock Island, Louisville, Amalgamated, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit, and some others of less prominence. General Electric rose 3 and Westinghouse Electric 6.

Realizations only caused a temporary check to the advance, which was renewed with more confidence in all quarters. Advances of a point and over were numerous, while Erie and Rock Island gained 2, Erie 2nd pfd. 3⅝ and Lackawanna 4. Iowa Central pfd. also sold 2¼ and United States Express 2½ higher.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	29¼	29¼	29	29¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	129⅛	129⅞	128¼	128⅞
Atchison	82⅞	84	82⅞	83⅞
Atchison pfd.	99⅞	100⅝	99⅞	100⅛
Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35½	34⅞	35½
Anaconda	92	94¼	92	94¼
Amal. Copper	61¼	62⅞	60⅝	62⅞
Balt. & Ohio	97⅞	99⅞	97⅞	99⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	66⅞	68⅞	66⅞	67⅞
Canadian Pac.	130⅞	132	130⅞	132
Chicago G. W.	25¼	26½	25⅛	26¼
Clover Leaf	28¼	....	....	28¼
Clover Leaf pref.	46¼	46¼	45½	45½
Con. Tob. 4's	65⅞	....	....	65½
Colorado Fuel	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
Ches. & Ohio	46⅞	48⅞	46⅞	48⅞
Erie com	35⅞	38⅞	35⅞	38⅞
E. & T. H.	68	....	....	68½
Hocking	97¼	....	....	97
Louis & Nash	125⅞	127¼	125⅞	127
Leather	11⅞	....	....	27¼
Lead	27	....	....	27½
Manhattan	145¼	146⅞	145	146
Mex. Central	24⅞	25½	24⅞	25⅞
Missouri Pac	106⅞	108⅞	106⅞	108½
Mo. K. & T.	26⅞	27	26	27
North Am. Co.	116	....	....	117
New York Cen	151¼	152⅞	151¼	152⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	42	43	42	42⅞
N. & W. com.	71⅞	72⅞	71⅞	72⅞
Ont. & Western	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞
Pennsylvania	154⅞	155⅞	154	155⅞
People's Gas Co.	102¼	103⅞	102¼	103
Reading com.	63⅞	66⅞	63⅞	66⅞
Rock Island	47⅞	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞
Rep. I. & S. Co.	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞
Rep. pfd.	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞
So. Ry.	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞
So. Ry. pfd.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
St. Paul	176⅞	178⅞	176⅞	178⅞
South. Pac.	63⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	57⅞	59	57⅞	58⅞
Union Pac.	98⅞	100⅞	98⅞	100⅞
U. P. conv. 4's	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	106⅞
U. S. Steel	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞
U. S. Steel pfd.	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
Wabash com.	29	29⅞	28⅞	29*
Wabash pfd.	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞
Wabash Deb. Bs.	75⅞	76	75⅞	75⅞
Western Union	88	88⅞	88	88⅞
Wis. Cent.	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Wis. Cent. pfd.	53⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞
K. C. S. com.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33
K. C. S. pfd.	56⅞	....	....	56⅞
Texas Pacific	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@6.30; poor to medium, $2.75@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.40; cows, $1.25@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.25@2.40; bulls, $2.00@4.40; calves, $3.00@7.00; Texas fed steers, $3.75@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 45,000; tomorrow, 30,000; left over, 8,675. Opened 15@20c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.20@6.60; good to choice heavy, $6.50@6.70; rough heavy, $6.20@6.50; light, $6.20@6.35; bulk of sales, $6.30@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep strong. Lambs strong. Good to choice wethers, $4.00@4.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.25@4.15; native lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Michigan Central Stock Yards, Detroit, Dec. 30.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.00@6.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.75; common, $2.10@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull and slow, $2.50@4.10; milch cows active at $25@50; calves active at $4.50@7.50.

Sheep and lambs strong and active; prime lambs, $5.25@5.50; mixed, $.75@4.25; culls, $1.50@2.00.

Hogs—Light receipts and mixed quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.20@6.25; yorkers, $6.00@6.10; pigs, $6.00@6.10; roughs, $4.50@5.50; stags, one-half off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Minneapolis stocks of wheat will increase about 450,000 bu. for the week.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Receipts of hogs, 20 cars. Market slow and 10c lower. Yorkers, $6.40@6.45; mediums, $6.55; pigs same as yorkers, $6.40@6.45; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.75. Closing quiet.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 30.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle—Receipts, 20 cars; market slow, 10@15c higher. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; pigs, 10c higher; others slow; yorkers, $6.45@6.50; pigs, $6.70@6.75; medium heavy, $6.65@6.70. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; steady to slow; best lambs, $5.85@6.00; fair to good, $5.25@5.50; culls, common, $3.00@4.75; mixed sheep, $3.75@4.25; culls and bucks, $2.25@3.50; wethers, yearlings, $4.25@4.75; calves, $6.00@9.00.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 30.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 12 loads; market 10@15c lower. Heavy, $6.65@6.75; mediums, $6.65; Yorkers, $6.60; pigs, $6.60@6.70.

Sheep—Supply light. Choice stronger; others steady. Sheep, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Toledo Produce.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 27@28c; dairy, 21c; packing stock, 17@18c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c, 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½@13½c; firm.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 25c; candled, 23c; storage, [illegible]

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Vegetables—
Quotations to-day are
Jobbers' selling prices:
Cabbages—75@$1.00.
Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c, firm.
Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.
Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2@2.25 per doz.
Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.
Celery—Home-grown, 35@50c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $5.50@6.00.
Spinach—50@75c per bu.
Onions—65@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25@2.
Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb.; $ per ton.
Parsnips—35@40c per bu.
Turnips, 25@30c per bu.
Carrots—25@30c per bu.
Potatoes—60@65c.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.
Rutabagas—35c per bu.
Grapes—Fancy, $5.50@6.00.
Apples—75@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.5 as to quality and variety.
Pears—50@75c per bu.
Honey—18@20c per lb.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 10c; spri chickens, 11c per lb.; turkeys, 14c.; duck 12c; geese, 11c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; sprin chickens, 11@12c per lb.; turkeys, 17c ducks, 15c; geese, 11@12c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 30.—Beef steady. Po steady. Lard easy; prime western stea $10.75. Butter—Receipts, 5,869 pkgs.; mark irregular; state dairy, 20@26c; extra creamery, 28@28½c; held creamery, 21@26c creamery, 21@26c; creamery common to choice, 21@27½c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,727 pkgs.; market firm, state full cream small colored fancy fall made, 14c; late made, 13½c; small white fall made, 14c; late made, 13¼@13½c; large colored fall made, 14c; late made, 14¼@13½c. Eggs—Receipts, 5,843 pkgs.; market firm; state and Penna., average best, 28c; western fancy graded, 26c; western poor to prime, 20@25c; refrigerated, 18½@21c. Sugar—Raw nominal; air refining, 3 7-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3 -16c; refined quiet; crushed, $5.45; powdered, $4.95; granulated, $4.85. Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5¼c. Molasses quiet. New Orleans, 32@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Butter—Quiet, easy. Creameries, 18@27½c; dairies, 17@25c.

Eggs—Firm, 25c.

Cheese—Dull, unchanged; twins, 13c; daisies, 13¼c; young Americas, 13¼c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Dec. 30.—Poultry—Alive, irregular; chickens, 11c; turkeys, 14@15c; fowls, 12@13c; dressed, slow; western chickens, 12@12½c; western fowls, 10@12c; western turkeys, 17½@18c.

Flax Market.

Chicago, Dec 30.—Flax—N. W., 1.22; S. W., 1.14; May, 1.23.

COTTON

New York, Dec. 30.—The cotton market opened with prices unchanged to 4 points higher, and enormously active under a rapid interchange between the bull and bear factions for the supremacy, which promptly went in favor of the long interest, as indicated by the subsequent ruling of prices. A great deal of cotton was sold on large claims as to the amount of cotton to be delivered on January contracts and growing out of the assumption that these would not be taken care of except at a lower price. While it was difficult to reach an exact conclusion as to the total of the notices to deliver they were popularly estimated at 90,000 bales. Instead of going as a drug, however, they were promply absorbed and the latter fact steadied the market throughout the entire list. Cables were strong; receipts moderate and the spot cotton markets of the country were generally reported as being in good shape on a demand from spinners and exporters.

Cotton futures opened steady. December, 8.60; January, 8.62; February, 8.51; March, 8.52. April, 8.50; May, 8.53; June, 8.54; July, 8.54; August, 8.30.

At noon the market was off a few points from the top, but firm, with shorts still eagerly absorbing the offerings of the commission houses. Noon bids were net 6 to 10 points higher. Spot firm. Middling uplands, 8.95; middling gulf, 9.20. Estimated receipts at the ports today were 56,000 bales, compared with 67,246 last week, and 68,192 for the corresponding day last year. For the week, 275,000 bales, against 285,231 last week, and 301,113 for the corresponding day last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 19,268 bales, compared with 22,291 last year, and at Houston, 13,814 bales, compared with 16,079 last year.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 5 points higher; middling uplands, 8.90; middling gulf, 9.15; sales, 800 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Notwithstanding the holiday season, the wool market has been active, and the situation is stronger than last week. Some of the largest manufacturers have been buying freely. Stocks are unusually small for the season. Territory wools are in good demand, with prices fully sustained. Fine staple is quoted at 56@60c; strictly fine, 50@56c; fine and fine medium, 50@53c; medium, 45@47c. Fleece wools also are in good demand, and prices are firmly held. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 31@32c; Michigan X, 25@26c.